LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, Americanism Versus Know-No-

W. N. HALDEMAN. eekly Courier.
ve copies of Weekly Courier, one year, for even copies,

ADVERTISING.

The American Party-Its Nation-

The nationality of the American party, taking the principles enumerated by the Philadelphia Council as its creed, is already an obsolete idea. It has become entirely sectional, and possesses no effective strength, save in those Southern States conformatory to whose predilections upon the great question of slavery, its platform was but when a secret, oath-bound party, controlled shaped. The secession of the Northern delegates by corrupt politicians, attempts to dictate to us at Philadelphia was more significant than we at what we shall think, and say, and write, and pub first imagined. It was no momentary whim, no lish, as the conductor of an independent press mere outburst of passion, but a deliberately pur- we should be false to every principle of indepen posed movement, intended to exhibit, as subsequent events have shown it did, the thorough | not spurn the dictation and despise the dictators anti-slavery feeling of the majority of the American party at the North. The course adopted by these seceding delegates has thus far in every case been sustained. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Ohio and Illinois, where on the contrary, is a secret oath-bound society State Councils were subsequently held, the sece- that would both fetter the limbs and put a pad ders have been heartily endorsed. In Pennsyl- lock upon the lips of its members. Americanism vania, a portion of whose representatives em- is willing at all times to submit its policy to the raced the majority platform, the State Council, after a stormy session, took decided anti-slavery Know-Nothingism would ignore the great mass grounds. So, too, in New York and New Jersey of the people, except they are willing to be there has been a very general expression through the press and subordinate councils of a sentiment adverse to the Philadelphia platform.

In fact the attempt made at Philadelphia to nationalize the party has signally failed. It now has no strength, no influence, no position at the | time without let or hindrance. But the tyrannica North. Its principles are in the main discarded by the very individuals who were at the outset its warmest champions. Slavery has proved the that they shall not withdraw from the order unti rock upon which this vessel, so promising at one it suits the interests of the Know-Nothing party Confined to a very few States, and those of minor to permit them to do so. A tyranny more oppres population and with the fewest electoral votes, sive, a surveillance more galling, or a secret he American party cannot indulge the faintest hope of success in any national struggle. The any free country upon the face of the earth. I odds are terribly and overwhelmingly against it. is no wonder, therefore, that true Americans are In no case could its candidate for the Presidency leaving the organization by hundreds and thouget even a respectable vote in the electoral col- sands. It is no wonder that, in its extremity, ege. The unwise and obstinate policy of those Know-Nothingism is changing its platform to who possessed an accidental majority in the suit all creeds and all localities. Nor is it any Philadelphia Convention, and who were deter- wonder that the sober second thought of true mined at all hazards to give an expression o hearted American people is consigning the spoils opinion upon the slavery question, has driven off seeking originators of Know-Nothingism to the the North past recovery. They sectionalized the party, and in that condition it must remain, devoid of all power and position as a national organization, merely local in its influence, and shorn of any strength in a crisis of importance.

How true these statements of ours are, and to what a pitiable condition of imbecility the American party has been reduced, can be readily anderstood by reading the proceedings of the Councils in the Northern States. They are unanimous in their resolutions of dissent and days of the republic with those which now stin frantically enthusiastic in their expressions of hostility to slavery.

To demonstrate still further the extent of this discord in the party, we need not refer to the action of the Louisiana State Council. That body recedes on account of the Catholic test. Doubtless other elements of dissent will soon develope satisfactory solution of the political problems now mselves in other States, and the platform be before the people of the United States. finally left without supporters, a magnificently The present is the first time in the history of t most unwisely introduced to the country. But even if such be not the case, what is left t the nation. A republican party at the North. composed of Know-Nothings and Free-Soilers, An American party at the South, and a Democratic party in both extremes. Neither will be strong enough to conquer in any Presidential contest, and then the result is left with the House of Representatives. Of the complexion of that body, we are already sufficiently advised by the elections of last fall to apprehend from its northern majority the most ultra displays of section have the strength, in the election of a Presiden who will be true to the North and false to the Union, when the supposed interests of his sec-

And thus has dissolved the mighty national fabric that but a year since sprung up with mysterious and awe-inspiring growth over the whole land. The giant youngling has been weakened in his head and limbs. He no longer possesses the miraculous agility that rendered i ssible for him to be here, there and everywhere on the instant, and always triumphant. His principles, however, are none the less important. But how well has been demonstrated the up a party for the people into which old politi-cians, with no thought beyond that of office and emoluments, are admitted as leaders. The lesson thus far for the American party has been a sad one, but it is instructive, and may in time bring forth good results. If it only teaches the people the worthlessness of mere political tricksters, we shall regard it as having subserved at least one

The split in the once great American party-a split which all candid and observing men see utterly precludes the possibility of success in formation of a multiplicity of platforms, which which, notwithstanding its name, is repudiated by the entire North, and the States of Georgia and Louisiana at the South; a Pennsylvani platform; a Louisiana Catholic platform; a Georgia platform, having secession as its basis; a chusetts platform, made out of double concentrated essence of Abolitionism; an Ohio and Indiana and an Illinois platform, pretty much like Massachusetts, if not a little more so; a North Carolina platform, which allows foreigners to vote, but denies them the right to hold office; a and decision at the present important crisis, and that every true man will vote upon the issue now Baltimore platform, which permits a K. N. Mayor and Common Council to appoint Catholics to office; and several other platforms, made as circumstances required, to suit their respective lo calities. But, as a contemporary aptly remarks, and the force of which will be fully appreciate here, nowhere has there yet been a platform made by the party which ignores office-seeking o

of Vermont held a meeting at Burlington on the 11th, approved the withdrawal of their delegates from the National Council, declared themselve dissolved from its government, resolved agains the extension of slavery, declared themsel opposed to any new slave States, in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the restora tion of the Missouri Compromise, an open avow al of their proceedings and membership, and the designation of the "American Party of Ver-

resent issue of the Courier to a letter from our llow-citizen Mr. W. D. GALLAGHER, concerni Cattle-breeding in Ohio. We had no idea that this important agricultural interest had becomof anything like the consequence in that State which is represented. The "Bourbon Princes" must certainly look to their laurels. Mr. G's letter embodies many facts which will be of interest

vs. Booth in the matter of the fugitive slave ver, which excited so much feeling in the spring of 1854, at Milwaukie and elsewhere, is decided. The case went to the jury on Saturday evening, and the verdict was given of \$1,000 for the plaintiff. Booth, editor of the Democrat, helped the slave into Canada after he had been

and best medicine to take during the summer. Every drug store keeps it for ale. Try a Catholic test plank in the platform was soundly

The two phrases which head this article, instead of being convertible terms, are, in their essence, as wide apart as the antipodes. Nothing politics a trade. The attempt to proscribe us has can equal the tyranny of Know-Nothingism exbeen met by corresponding efforts on the part of cept the unblushing impudence which it exhibits in the friends of freedom of thought and action, and assuming the hallowed name of "Americanism." of civil and religious liberty, and our gain of new It is by "putting on the livery of Heaven to serve subscribers thus far considerably overbalances the losses. We have also been cheered by evi the Devil in" that has heretofore enabled Know-Nothingism to hold up its head in decent Ameri dences of approbation from our best and most can society; and now, that its true principles are substantial citizens. An ardent American friend being made known, its secrets exposed, and its vrites to us thus: policy proclaimed abroad in the light of day by a free people and a free press, hundreds and thou sands of American citizens are leaving its ty-

dent and open-hearted Americanism if we did

Americanism, in the true sense of that term, i

not afraid or ashamed of its policy or its princi-

ples, and never attempts to fetter the utterance

of free speech by free men. Know-Nothingism

reason and judgment of the American people, but

governed by its edicts and controlled by its secre

All organizations, societies or churches in this

country, with which we are acquainted, permi

their members in good standing to leave at any

and corrupt leaders that control the Know-

Nothing councils have the cool impudence to tell

American citizens, free-born Kentuckians, too,

espoinage more objectionable, does not exist in

depths of political degradation and infamy. Le

every true American bear in mind that he who

Never since the organization of this gover

ment has the political horizon been so overcast

with dark and lowering clouds as at the present

time. When we compare the questions that

were discussed and decided during the earlier

the feelings and awaken the apprehensions of all

true patricts, of whatever name or creed, we sometimes are led to tremble for the destiny of

our country; and were it not for the confiden

which we feel in the over-ruling care of a Divine

Providence, we should despair of ever seeing a

any claim to nationality, has dared to organ

apon the avowed principle of a political religio

test; the first time that a political national part

has dared to make a man's religious creed t

any effort has been made to establish a tribuna

of political Jesuitism and secret espionage two

time that the Protestants of the United State

have endeavored to proscribe Romanism by po

litical disabilities, while at the same time the

have engrafted in a professed Protestant organ

h ve faith in the intelligence of the masses

the people, and as heretofore their "sober see

so we believe that the seal of their condemnat

will most emphatically be placed upon the pro-

anti-American, anti-republican, proscriptive ar

esuitical policy of the Know-Nothing organization

great body of the American people, and that they

will ultimately stand by the principles and pra-

tices of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams

and Jackson, to the utter discomfiture and over

throw of Know-Nothingism, as now constituted

with the herd of political loafers that follow in its

wake. Already do we discover signs of a most

decisive reaction. In every quarter calm and re-

flecting men, who, at first, sympathised with what

they believed to be the objects of the Know

Nothing party, are now ranging themselves i

opposition to its anti-republican principles. Pa-

triotic men of all parties are protesting against

Christian men are asking whether it accords with

y, that is rousing all the evil passions of human

nature in order to array man against man, brothe

and the South, in the East and the West, the feel

ing is rapidly pervading the minds of all good men,

hat all free-born American citizens should, on no

ondition whatever, surrender their freedom o

et political or religious power, prince or pote

sm is to be simply an impossibility. We hope that

all of our numerous readers will act with firmne

tendered by Know-Nothingism to the people of

lic Test.

American Mass Meeting at New Orleans, on the

yening of the 11th inst., Mr. Pike remarked as

ecclesiastical principles. Party is alwant, and it cannot be denied that great da

the acquisition of power and place. Fan:

He also said that there was now growing

up a sentiment in the American heart which will

on over-ride every other, and that is an utter

distrust of all politicians. He further stated that

ne was confident the next American National

Convention would expunge the odious Catholic

est from the platform. We disagree with Mr.

P. in this, for we do not believe that there will

be enough of the party, as at present constituted,

left in a twelve-month to make a convention

Know-Nothingism, under its present organiza

tion, is a palpable and stupendous failure, and it is

no use for any one to close their eyes to that fact

Divided into northern and southern factions, and

these factions again sub-divided into others, i

party ,and sinks into insignificance.

berated.

loses all prestige and importance as a national

tion at New Orleans on the 11th inst. The

ngism in Arkansas, still continues to der

an unbiased judgment.

ate, native or foreign, on the face of the

he spirit of their Master that they should link

mselves with a secret, oath-bound political par

would be free, himself must strike the blow.

I am truly sorry to see your collision with the Council, but if you continue to pursue a just and independent course, in a spirit of calmness, as I trust and believe you will, the people will abundantly sustain you! Down with the office-seekers, should be the motto of true Americans. Elevate to political places men who have business of their own and who attend to that business, and they will attend to the business of the people on just principles, and be ready to return to their own business when permitted, without prostituing one place to secure rannical councils, determined that hereafter they will be free men in the noblest sense of tha we are as much in favor of the true, honest nitted, without prostituting one place to secur open and above-board policy as ever. We have never swerved a hair's-breadth from the princi ples of true Americanism as we understood them

The following letter from Warsaw, came with club of subscribers for the Daily Courier a

The People Sustain Us.

We have received abundant evidence that the

WARSAW, Ky., July 19th, 1855. Messrs. Editors: We have observed the contro-ersy going on between you and the Know-Noth-ugs for several days, in which it seems to us there as been an attempt to brow-beat you into advocad also to dictate to you what is to be your poli-al sentiments, or at least what is to be published

tical sentiments, or at least what is to be published in your valuable paper as such. In consequence of your manly boldness and firmness in advocating such policies as you think fit, and in exposing the trickery and corruption of the party or gang from which you have turned with disgust, and supposing such men to be more valuable now than they ever were before, we take this opportunity of sending you the enclosed check, for which you will send a number of your paper to each individual on the list, until the worth of the money is sent. And we say to you, go on! Let them withdraw patronage if they please, there always has been, and we think always will be honest men enough left in this country to sustain an honest and firm man in carrying out honest and true principies; and, therefore, we say, go on, we will try and put in our mite to sustain you.

out in our mite to sustain you.
Yours truly, Found Guilty. J. M. Patton, one of the Commissioners of Hamilton county, Ohio, has been tried at Cinnnati for corrupt action as an officer, and found uilty. The penalty is a fine and removal from office. The Cincinnati Gazette says that the acts that were brought to light by the trial of this case show how deliberately, openly, and outagously the Treasury has been robbed, by a man who was twice elected to office by the people of Hamilton county. His counsel admitted that Patton was incompetent, stupid, and devoid of very qualification that would fit him for the ofice, with the single exception of honesty! Yet e was elected to a responsible position twice. mply because he was a "regular nominee of the party." This should be a lesson for those who are willing to follow corrupt party leaders, and we hope it will be heeded here in Louisville. Honest men who belong to the order here should ember that, if even a more dishonest scoun rel than this man Patton were to be nominate for office, they would, under the present con ruction of their obligation, be compelled to vot r him, no matter how much their conscience nd feelings would revolt at it and be outraged. Is it not time, then, for all true manhood to be relieved of such a monstrous, such an unholy

Caution to Physicians. Physicians engaging in the service of Russia can not always relinquish their engagement at pleasure A distinguished shipping master, who has just re rned from a sojourn in Europe, makes a few state ents to us on this subject—not because of any an pathy to the Russian government, but by way o caution to his countrymen. He says there are quite a number of young American physicians engaged in the Crimea, and some of them in Sevastopol, who cannot hope for release till the end of the war, lest they should impart information to the disadvantage of the Russians. Ignorant of this incident to their engagement, some of them have occasion to regret e sten they have taken In the all ed armies the

This is Dr. Somerby's plan exactly, and we resume in prosecuting it he vindicates himself y referring to the precedent established by the zar. The Doctor refuses to permit Know-Nothings to withdraw from his Council until after he election, "lest they should impart information fold more obnoxious than that of Rome: the first the disadvantage of the" order! This is a tyanny even more odious and galling than Russia erfdom, and although it might possibly do in ussia or Austria, we venture to say the Doct will yet find that it will not be tamely submitte by high-hearted American citizens. Whe zation the most obnoxious features of the thing they would proscribe and destroy. But, as we nen are told they shall not loose the cords tha e binding them, they will be apt to show that ev have the will and determination to strike low that will make them free. ond thought" has been in the main about right,

session and adjourned yesterday. We lear hat a large number of members were in attend nce, and that the proceedings were conducted the most harmonous manner. The election of officers, both of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, took place on Wednesday, with the

ollowing result: OFFCERS OF THE GRAND LODGE J. M. Mills, Frankfort, M. W. Grand Master;
A. Shinkle, Covington, R. W. D. do
A. J. Francis, do, R. W. do Warden
Wm. White, Louisville, R. W. do Secreta
John Fonda, do R. W. do Treasur
Chas. Woolford, do R. W. do Repres

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT B. I. Raphael, Louisville, M. W. G. C. Patriard W. J. Cornell, do M. E. G. H. Priest;

BROWNSBORO, KY., July 16, 1855. N. Haldeman, Lovisville: SIR: The undersigned herewith tender you lance of their subscription to the Weekly Cou

Robt. Mason, Robt. Mason, Wm. M. Kosender, S. H. King, Juo. W. Ross, Lewis Hardir, J. M. Ross, John S. Melter, J. M. Ross, State Research Control of the C

The above letter we find in the Journal of yes erday. We will cheerfully comply with the wis of the generous souls, and, as a consequence uch proscription, we doubt not the same neigh orhood will, in less than a month, furnish us the ames of double as many subscribers who are

Kentucky in accordance with the honest dictates o Cassius M. Clay.-Some of the citizens lockcastle county have notified Capt. C. M. Clay and Rev. J. G. Fee, "and all other Aboliti peakers and preachers," that they must design This gentleman, the great gun of Know-Noth om speaking or preaching in that county, unde e penalty of being dealt with as justice and the the Catholic test plank in the Philadelphia platform. In a speech delivered before the great

Capt. Clay publishes a long letter in reply, and ncludes it by announcing that he and Mr. Fee rill speak at Scaffold Cane, Rockcastle county

MURDER IN BOYLE COUNTY .- We learn that an was foully murdered in the vicinity of Dan le, Boyle county, last Tuesday. His body wa and in Ball's Woods, on Wednesday mornin vith his head perforated by a rifle bullet. Th an was an apparent stranger, and no positiue was learned in regard to the bloody deed man of the name of Henderson was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair nd was exemined in Danville, but with what re

sult we did not hear. C. M. Church, an aged citizen of Jackson To., was killed in an affray at that place, by Jn F. Rodney. From the evidence before the exa ining court, it appears that there was consider able provocation for the act—that the decea was intovicated at the time, and when so he i epresented to have been abusive in his behavior When sober he was a peaceable, orderly citizen

Rodney was held to bail in the sum of \$600. holers flux and diarrhea were prevailing to som ensiderable extent in various parts of the counry last year and year before, no one was known to have either of those diseases who was in the nabit of using Geoghegan's Hydropriper.

Mademoiselle Rachel is advertised to play r the first time in this country at the Metropo an Theater, New York, on the first of Septem

Scathing and Crushing.

LOUISVILLE:

What a Candidate's own Friends Think of Him ourse of the Courier is fully sustained by the There is not a man in this district who has nest and virtuous masses who do not make een even a most careless observer of the course f public men, that does not know that Hon HUMPHREY MARSHALL has been notorious for his political inconsistency and his constant shiftngs and turnings to take advantage of every opular breeze. As a bus ness man he has the putation of being loose, careless and unreliable, and as a politician it would never do to trust him out of sight. We have within the last few weeks neard men declare that they had not the slightest confidence in his sincerity in advocating American principles, and that they believed he would not hesitate to sacrifice the party if he could hereby elevate himself to power and place; yet hey intended to support him because he was the regular nominee.

In order to show what was thought of Col. Marshall in times gone by, by those who are acively supporting him now, we publish the folowing article, which appeared in the editorial columns of the Louisville Journal, August 4, 1837. It shows how vascillating and unreliable ne was then, and draws such a forcible picture of he man's present character, that it will attract We are willing to leave Mr. Humphrey Marshall

We are willing to leave Mr. Humphrey Marshall of the tender mercies of the Advertiser, especially is he claims to be a Van Buren man. We have not he slightest idea that such a man can be elected to he Legislature from Louisville; but his becoming candidate proves that he has the presumption to hink that he has some chance of success. He hould be taught better, and the lesson, to make it manessive, should be given in the most effective. should be well laid on. He should be severely punished for his presumption and scourged back to obscurity. Since he came to Louisville he has been of all parties. When he arrived he was redmouthed for Jackson. Shortly afterwards, he abused Van Buren, and endeavored to create an interest in favor of White. Then he went back to the Van Buren ranks and attended Van Buren meetings and conventions. Now ho is in favor of a nettered and conventions. Now he is in favor of a national bank, and decidedly opposed to a treasury bank, or o placing the sword in the hands of the Executive. TO OR A DECEPTIVE PROSPECT OF GETTING INTO OFFICE. HE IS A DEMAGOGUE OF THE LOWEST GRADE, WITHOU ANYTHING TO REDEEM HIM. THERE IS NO ART OR TRICK OF HIS CLASS TO WHICH HE WILL NOT RESORT WITHOUT A BLUSH AND WITHOUT THE SUCKTOST HES NOT RESORT WITHOUT A BLUSH AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HES-

he period referred to in the extract from the Journal, he turned from Democrat to Whig. He then changed to an Emancipationist, using all his powers and exertions to build up an Emanaiation party in Kentucky, which was to crush out the old Whig and Democratic parties. If he dares deny it, the people and the documents are right here to prove it overwhelmningly. After his election to Congress he turned to a most furious and ultra Southern pro-slavery wan. He was a strong opponent of Native Americanism few years ago, and wrote editorial articles for the Louisville Journal in opposition to that party, which was then weak and offered him no inducenents by which he could ride into office. Now te is a Know-Nothing of the deepest die, because he thinks they are able to do something for him. In the last Presidential campaign he deserted Thursday evening. A new platform to suit the his friends, refused to support its "regular nominee," and did all he could to prostrate the Whig | those members of the American party opposed to creedy seeker after office during his Congressional career, and finally managed to secure the lurative appointment of Minister to China. While there he had difficulties with the Commander of the United States squadron, and other persons. In fact, his whole course since 1837 demotrates, beyond all dispute, that "there is no end to his twistings and turnings;" that "he is guided by no principle; the expediency of the noment is his only rule of action:" that "he can do no good to any party or any cause:" that "he has no solid basis whereupon to build popularty;" that "he has got a morbid craving for every aind of office and power;" that-but we will not ntinue the matter further.

What Col. Marshall was then he is now. Since

If we remember aright, during the legislative entest in 1887 the Journal denounced Mr. larshall in terms of even greater severity than what we have quoted above. It spoke of him as "pot-house politician" of the most contemptible kind, and, on the 5th of August, 1837, said Of Marshall we cannot speak with patience of moderation. We leave the dissection of his chara er to our correspondent. A professed member of the Van Buren party, he is a traitor to his own riends, asking office and honors at their hands, and at the same time standing ready to speak or to write

antic crusade against the best interests of societ Now, if Col. Marshall was such a man in 1837

nd has not improved any since, we submit to the a position as that of Representative in the Congress of the United States. We have an abiding faith that there is still enough of virtue, and pariotism, and truth, and justice among the people o cause them to administer a most emphatic re buke to a party that places such a man in nom nation-a party, too, that professes to bring ou only the best men, and to deprecate "the wild hunt for office" so fearfully prevalent.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—LOCOMOTIVE ON THE TRACK .- The building of the Nashville railroad is going ahead now at a rapid rate, and we soo expect to hear the steam whistle reverberating long some thirty miles of the track. Yesterda the Hart County, one of the new 1 ocomotive was placed on the track, and several attaches of the line went out two miles on the locomotive and back.

COOL, BUSY AND HEALTHY .- While Cincinna and the large places east of the Alleghanies are suffering from oppressive heat, dull time and an increase in the weekly bills of mortality Louisville is cool and shady, with a good degre of trade and remarkably exempt from sickness affording a delightful contrast to her sister citie

PEACH CROP IN NEW JERSEY .- It is stated hat the peach crop in New Jersey, this year, will be very heavy in proportion to the number of rees; the trees are, in fact, too full. Many trees it is said, were killed last winter, and there are not probably one-half the peach trees in the State here were four or five years ago.

Lieut. Mooney, of the Navy, threw him elf overboard from the U. S. ship John Adams while deranged, near Callao, on the 3d of June. All efforts to save him or to recover his body were navailing. He was a temperate and popular of-Effects of Two Speeches .- We understan

hat after Messrs. Marshall and Preston made beeches at Hayes' Springs, Jefferson county, ew days since, fifteen members of the order made JUST AS WE EXPECTED .- The Monroe (Mich. commercial says that not more than one field of

wheat in that vicinity has been destroyed by the reevil where ten were reported. Camp officers before Sevastopol have pe uliar nick-names. As the new French leader as not vet received his soubriquet a wag suggests

Step into any of our city drug stores and procure a bottle of Hurley's Sarsaparilla. It is the medicine every one should use, particularly during the summer.

FIGHT.—Gen. PILLOW and A. J. DONELSON and a fight at Columbia, Tenn., on Monday last, while engaged in political discussions. They The Frankfort Circular.

At the request of several subscribers, we pul ish herewith the circular recently issued by the Know Nothing State Committee. It is a genune document, and not spurious as many suppo ed. It will be seen that the organization as advised is most complete, and that the "chiefs," o verseers, are expected to bring their men to work like a gang of negroes. In fact, some of the suspected brethren have double watches over them, and the "knowing ones" in the order now boas that none will be permitted to withdraw until after the election, and that those now in will be mpelled to vote as the overseers direct. Is not such despotic espionage sufficient to drive every lecent man at once from the order?

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Frankfort, Ky., June 13, 1855. \}
To Subordinate Councils:—The Grand Coun , at its May session, made the following requir

dected or appointed; three or more chiefs of D ades, not exceeding ten, to form a Clan, and each lan to elect a chief. When the President wish communicate anything to the members, he will aform the chief of Clans, they then inform the hief of Decades, and the chiefs inform the member of their Decades. Thus information is readily isseminated throughout the brethren. The Presient keeps a list of the chiefs of Clans, and also of geades, and each chief of Clan or Decade keeps a list of the chiefs of Decade keeps a list of the Decade keeps a list of the chiefs of Decade keeps a list of the Decade keep

oll of his members.

The time and place of making nominations muster made known to the chiefs of Clans ten days be brehand, and must be made known to members at east one day beforehand. The ballot-box must also ekept open one week after the day of voting by presidents, to allow absentees to water the case. Presidents, to allow absentees to vote; after the the ballot with the name of the person for whom the totes. The committee reports result to the founcil. Each chief must see that all members of its Decade cast their votes. He must report to the Council the names of those persons who do not, are consideration. consideration.
2d. The Presidents of Councils must appoint:

committee of vigilance to attend the polls, and chal enge all votes offered illegally.

3d. All candidates are allowed to discuss publicly he principles of the order, if the convention nom ating them so direct. Public discussion is advised nating them so direct. Public discussion is advised,
4th. The county Presidents must decide all disjutes in regard to the laws and usages of the order,
and his decision must stand until overruled by the
Grand President, or Grand Council, or Executive
Committee, upon appeal. The county President
nust also see that all persons are enrolled in the
listricts in which they reside. They must also cerify at the end of each quarter the number in each tify at the end of each quarter the number in each council in his county.

5th. Having a Catholic wife does not now disqualify any person from becoming a member of the

The committee, in selecting a candidate for Gov ernor, looked alone to qualification and the genera good of the order, and they hope for the approval o of the Anti-American party answered by some or Virginia was lost by a silent canvass. The positi of Kentucky has always been powerful, conservive and patriotic, and on the side of the Union we exhort you, therefore, to go on to work zeal asly and fearlessly. Let us all do our duty, and in ously and rearressly. Let us all do our duty, and in August next show a majority that will cheer the hearts of our friends throughout the Union. If our principles are thoroughly discussed and made known, we cannot fail of success. Our information from all quarters is of the most cheering character.

But we must not be too confident, and go to sleep on our post. Our enemies are in the field. Let us buckle on our armor, and strike in defence of our

uckle on our armor, and strike in defence of ou omes and our children, God and our native land. P. SWIGERT, Chairman Andrew M'Kinley, A. W. Dudley,
John M. Hewett,
Lysander Horde,
A. G. Hodges,
T. P. Atticus Bibb,

At the late Ohio Republican Convention the Abolition Know Nothings had everything their dering brother Democrat. wn way, and nominated Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the national free-soiler, for Governor. Some of the party are in open rebellion, and a large meeting of the disaffected, consisting of ome two or three thousand persons, was held at Fifth street market space in Cincinnati, on 9th inst. The party will certainly be in a nic fix by the time it splits a few times more

We give up much of our space this morn to the details of the recent great battles in th Crimea, in which the Allies were repulsed with

a terrible loss. Every line will be read with in

Good TEMPLARS .- Our friends of the I. O. G. , are increasing their usefulness. A new lodge which was very tastefully name I Chosen Friend. No. 22, was instituted on Thursday evening in the apper portion of the city, which will hold its meetngs at the Lafayette Hall, one of the most pleasant and admirable halls in the city. The imposing remenies were conducted by R. W. G. T., Jas Miss Sue Ramey, W. V. T., A. Risley, W. T., Bennet Lucas, W. S., and E. Shelcut, W. O. G. The regular meetings of the lodge will be held on

Up to Monday evening last the total numper of applications for warrants under the bounty and law of 1855, had reached the enormus ag gregate of 191,500. Probably very few, indeed, of these applicants will be rejected, as the law rants the facilities of obtaining a portion of the ublic domain to all who have ever handled a gun

ay of its session, passed a bill ordering the sesons of the Legislature to be held at the "Shawnce Manual Labor School until the seat of gov rnment is located by law, and the Governor and Secretary of State to remove their officers there.'' The Governor vetoed the bill, but it was again passed over his head.

A destructive fire occurred at St. Louis e morning of the 17th inst. It originated in S. Kidnore's stable, on Locust street, between Third and Fourth streets, and destroyed it, the Merchant's Hotel, and three or four large buildings. Total loss \$75,000, of which about one-third was overed by insurance.

The Hon. James M. Bunker, of Nantucket as declined the appointment of Commissione inder the Personal Liberty act of Massachus for reasons similar to those given by the Hon. R A. Chapman, of Springfield, viz: that the act is in iolation of the Constitution of the United States and a stain on the statute book of Massachusetts

We believe that the American ticket for embers of the Legislature in the city of Louisille is now complete. It is composed of the ollowing names: First District, J. G. Lyons; cond, L. A. Whitely; Third, E. S. Worthingon; Fourth, Judge Wm. S. Bodley.

The Attorney General Harlan has given opinion that the naturalization papers granted ad void. The decision is well worth fully thre andred votes to the American party. Murpher - Jonathan Street, of Platte co

few days since, by being shot in the head. A oung man named John Henderson, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the mur-Clark county, Mo., on the 13th inst., in a ren-

Mo., aged 60 years, was murdered near Danville

ounter with J. H. Childress. He was struck ver the head with a scythe. The Lafayette (Ia.) Journal says that a umber of wheat fields in that vicinity that have ust been harvested, will average from twenty to

wenty-five bushels to the acre. A CHIP FROM THE OLD BLOCK .- Among the Kinney expeditionary party is a youth only fifteen years of age, a granson, we believe, of Danel Webster, and named after him. How he behaved during the shipwreck is thus told in a letter to the New York Post, from one of the

on his mind was little Daniel Webster, who whistled and sang as if he was in his clement, to the great horror of one more sober minded, who recommended him to confine himself to saying his prayers and other exercises appropriate to so solemn an occasion. This conduct, however, was entirely consistent with his behavior throughout the voyage, for Dan had acquired from his boating excursions in Marshield harbor the expertness and freedom from fear of an old salt. Even in the afternoon previous, as we were running direct upon St. Philip's Keys, he was sitting high up on the cross trees, cooly surveying the dagagers, when, had we struck the rock.

Politics and Ball-Room Beauties. American Manners and Politics.

Why Written-Political Excitement-Change Insincerity of Politicians - Prospects of the Election-Race between Marshall and Preston - Public Sentiment Upholds the Courier-Expulsion of Editor-Opinions of Leading Mengrand Bill-Beauties, &c. [From the Courier's Special Correspondent.]

COVINGTON, Friday Night. Table, pen, ink, paper and the other parapherna a of writing—a seat beside a window whence you ook immediately across upon Cincinnati, with its ghts flashing and reflecting upon the intervening er-delightful music from the U.S. military and, at the Newport Barracks just over the Lickg-a cooling night breeze that drives away the esquitos, and a friend at the elbow whose rumi. ant manner of smoking his cigar is at all times ggestive-these are the inducements to troublin he Courier readers with some other odds and ends icked up in traveling. With the election but two weeks distant, of course absorbing topic of thought and conversatio

nvass now being prosecuted. It is far the most citing that our State has witnessed for many ears, and its the more interesting and important ings are measureably done away with, and gentlemen who hitherto have always been engaged in angonism, find themselves arm in arm, plotting with eanother, as they formerly conspired against each ther. The same old game of abuse, imputation of otives, vituperation, &c., is carried on for they are sentials in party tactics. There is only a char in this one respect, that we now see old Whigs zzaing for their old Democratic enemies, and vic ersa-that Democrats are now given to stigma zing to their old party friends and the Whigs kewise. This partizanship is constantly developing its insincerity. One cannot but be convinced hat the bond of re-union between politicians is of

he most brittle tenure, to be unhesitatingly broken

henever self-interests indicates the proper time.

What the result will be in Kentucky, who can ell? Both parties are sanguine of victory, and both lace their majorities at a high figure. In Frankfort, the Central Committee of the American party be eve (so one of the members informed me) that lorehead will be elected Governor by twenty-five housand majority. This may appear startling, but ld political stagers are so convinced from the intelence they daily receive. Mr. Morehead has cer inly made thus far a very vigorous and eff ctive mpaign, and he writes to his friends at hom at the indications are precisely similar to those in 840, when Tippecanoe and bard cider swept the tate by an unprecedented vote. On the other hand the Democrats speak with confidence of Clarke's ccess, basing, they say, their hopes and bets, upon andoubted information from all sections. It is evilent that somebody will be generally disappointed.

The same state of mutual confidence exists in e two parties with reference to the contest in the rious Congressional Districts. To-day, Major Harris, the Democratic nominee in this (the Tenth) District, said that he was confident of his election by large majority. The Know Nothings say Major Swope, their candidate, will receive a majority of two thousand. In the Ashland District some of the er-sanguine claim seven hundred majority for Dr. Marshall, while the supporters of Harrison are no without hope. Between Cox and Stanton in the Ninth District the race will be close, as there is no uestion but that Stanton, the Democratic candilate, has for weeks been making serious inroads up on the prospect of his K. N. competitor. It is a fact that wherever these gentlemen s: eak there are numerous withdrawals from the order, such is the inuence, or rather adroitness of Col. Stanton that e invariably coaxes back to the old fold some wan-

But the great interest here and elsewhere center towards the Louisville District. The eminent ability of the two candidates and their national reputa notoriety. Besides it has always been supposed the odds were so overwhelmingly in favor of the American party, that Col. Preston's candidacy has been considered a piece of unparalled audacity, and many of both parties regretted that he placed himself in a position where he would sustain defeat. The astonisbment then in this part of the State may he.

No one laughed, no one ever replied to the Legislature of the Legislature of What are the circumstances? The Rev. Jno. G. Fee, a native Kentuckian, and an American ettizen, though guaranteed in the full freedom of religious opinion and the untrammelled utterance of the same, by the State and national constitutions, and by the law of nature, was, by an illegal and "revolutionary" body of the slave party of Lincoln deion, conspire to render their contest one of peculia occasion was adopted, and a State Convention of of both parties regretted that he placed himself in well imagined, since it has been understood that the election of Preston was not at all doubtfulthat it was alone dependent upon the convenien of voting being allowed in Louisville to those citi zens who have the inalienable right of suffrage.

The course of the Courier excites universal no nd who have heard only from poisoned tongues th nalicious slanders invented and retailed by its ene nds of subscribers in Northern Kentucky, so fa s their sentiments can be gathered, from the opinon of leading and influential men in the various ioto its truthfulness and independence as a ionenal iming at the maintenance of honest public men acks and tricksters.

The expulsion of the editor from the American der, is very generally canvassed, and I have ye meet a man, advised of the facts, who entertain in opinion favorable to the course of Liberty Coun A gentleman in this city, high in the order who was one of the organizers of the State Conn. il, and who has been a prominent and active man the party, publicly utters his condemation he whole proceedings. Another gentleman, old nd experienced, who has held important public g read the "Plain Statement of Facts," concern g the expulsion, expressed himself as thankfu y joining the "order."

But a truce to politics, of which one gets surfeit home. Having to leave Paris just as the belles nd beaux were arranging for the grand dance at the Bourbon House, I was deprived (nor was it a atter of regret, considering the heat of the weaer.) of the pleasures of that fete. To report of he condition of beauty and grace in Bourbon, the dies, their appearance, attire, &c., with the sam r the contributions to the exhibitions of the Horti.

dies made famous below be indebted: In point of numbers and beauty, next to mediate vicinage of Paris, Covington had the

premacy. From that city were Misses Sallie -n, Mrs. A. F. W--1, &c. Lexington was well represented by Mrs. Ophelia -h and Miss Desdemona C-s.

From Scott county was the dashing Mrs. Band from Clark county Miss L-s and Miss E Harrison county was honored by having the mos

raceful dancer in the fairy form of Miss Betti From Paris and Bourbon county were the Misse V-s, Mrs. S. T-r, Misses W-h, F-

To name all of the three hundred attendant rould be impossible, and the above names, taken a

andom, must suffice. The ball was one of genuintates Band from Newport, and the refreshments by sual style, but in the midst of the darce. When all arsion of Africans, each bearing a round table aden with delicacies. These being placed in diffe ad speedily vanquished. Then there was a quie moval of the remains of the feast, and the merr nce went on, even until day-light streaked the ast. It was a pleasant party, without the penalty ext morning of headaches, and characteristic of

So endeth the report. Mr. Curtis, of Gloucester, R. I., comm d suicide on Tuesday to prevent protracted dy g sufferings. He had been confined for sever eeks with a painful and incurable disease, and ring that time his sufferings were almost in

apportable, so much so that he frequently re

ested his physicians to open the blood vessels i.'s to nominate a Lottery Commissioner and comptroller of the Treasury, met Wednesday and nominated Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester county, for Comptroller, and Daniel L. Phail for Lottery Commissioner, on the first ballot. Th

Philadelphia platform was endorsed. Know-Nothing organizat while engaged in political discussions. They were separated before much damage was done. he was sitting high up on the cross trees, cooly surveying the dangers, when, had we struck the rock, he might have been pitched fifty feet into the water.

A French Lady's Opinion. We furnish annexed another translation from flarie Fontenay's work, embracing her impresions of America. The following is from the ivacious French lady's chapter on "The Ken-

Grootz, as almost all of his compatriots, came an

nigrant to the United States. Miserable, and reluced to all sorts of trade at the beginning, he had been able after seven years work to make a fortune of about \$60,000. America is certainly a marvelou ountry for business men. To-day it is true one succeeds there more slowly than heretofore, but one nay be sure to obtain there in a few years a result that we could hardly expect in Europe in half a century. I am astonished to see so many intelligent young men obstinate in France and England in the ursuit of chimerical positions, when in the new world their activity alone would certify them a sure ortune. Europe is good only for the speculative or the idle. Labor has ceased to be there capital. The smallest usurer there rides in a carriage, and the brokers have magnificent hotels, while the best workmen are frequently out of employment. In America if it is just the contrary, there is at least more margin for men that have to depend upon their energy and their spirit of go-aheaditiveness. It is there that one has to go, when one has an ardent soul, and does not feel in his mind the patience ne mong a people like the Kentuckians, who are all, nale and female, natural politicians, is the political or the idle. Labor has ceased to be there capital oul, and does not feel in his mind the patience ne essary to making his fortune, cent by cent, as a retail druggist or grocer. Grootz came very often to Louisville, sometimes

maining there a few days. He was a man remark able for his intelligence in business, but extremely iolent in his political opinions. Besides German he speaks perfectly the French, English and the Spanish. He had built opposite Portland a resience, or rather a palace, of marvelous elegance and architecture. He, without ceasing, employed from eighty to one hundred workmen. Although parvenu he was serviceable and even generous It is partly through his manners that a great

novention had assembled in Cincinnati, the 23d, pointed a committee, and instructed to trans you the enclosed resolutions. Be assured they come the preceding March. This con-

nore sacred, no more brilliant, and no longer than ny other day in the week, should no longer be oberved by the cessation of business and agriculture hat the frivolous feast of New Years Day, which, under the name of custom.exercises a realter the purse of patrons, parents and friends, ought to suppressed; each one being free to pray at home, hurches and temples are edifices perfectly useless, and ought to be appropriated to services of public ended to the abolishment of the death penalty, for the federation of all republics, to the oriental war. o commercial treaties made by the United States

One must go to America to see those conventions e fantaisse, composed of the most heterogeneous ements, who discuss and vote upon subjects of ad-

highest style of oratory among them. But aside om two or three popular names, who ever heard olleague surely would have answered him that he id not bring against the arguments to be demol-

willing to be sold body and soul to the Abolition ists, and who go for the National platform. The Indiana State Journal thus takes down such

Council settles the question as to what the Order in Indiana think of the "National" platform, as it is foolishly and falsely called. The papers may stand where they please, the Order through their representatives, declare that they will stand

On Sunday, the 15th inst., there occurred in Manchester, two disastrous fires, by the first of ter Corporation was partially destroyed, throw

nill is 500 feet long, and one half of it was des mill is 500 feet long, and one half of it was destroyed with about one quarter of the machinery of the
manufacturing department of the corporation.
The loss is between \$200,000 and \$250,000, and the
mill was, of course, insured.

The partial destruction of the mill does not affect
the operation of the print works. The remaining
half of the mill, though under the part burned, was
so protected by an arch that it is not injured. The
agent of the mills, Waterman Smith, Esq., states
that the portion of the mill destroyed will beyond
doubt be at once rebuilt.

nated at about \$40,000. The Ravages of the Grasshopper in Utah--Lette from a Mormon Elder--The Grasshopper Wa in Utah--Wholesale Destruction of the Whea

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T. June 1, 1855. f this far-off land, in company with the Governo

of this far-off land, in company with the Governor and others, I am prepared to give an account of the most astounding ravages and destruction by grass-hoppers I ever knew or heard of.

The wheat crop, which promised so much, and which is almost the only commodity of life in these thousand mile deserts and thousand feet mountains, is, like an'extinguished light.gone—yea, that and almost everything else that can be nibbe! by grass-hoppers, has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision".

their might."

The greatest European armies of the Crimea cannot mete out our destruction like this host of Jehovah, and except we live by faith we live not; for the

that some wonderful juggler has been balancing the

The Cassius M. Clay Difficulty. We published a few days since a letter from W. H. Kirtley, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, Ky., which dicated that difficulties of a serious nature w brewing in that section. We now give up conderable space to the publication of the following documents, which will be read with interest as a part of the history of the times. If both parties carry out their expressed determination, a col-

ion is inevitable: Shall Liberty or Desperation Triumph?

MT. VERNON, Ky., July 12, 1855. COL. C. M. CLAY-Str: We address you not in ager, but from a deep conviction that our rights, olitically, morally and socially, are endangered we owe our families and the stability of the government, suffer such doctrine to be preached in the mi st and in the hearing of our slaves, without giving our most unqualified dissent. Slavery is amongst us—it has been entailed upon us—it is part and parcel of the government—our sufety requires we should keep them as they are, until, by the aid of Providence and the wisdom of man, they can be removed beyond our limits; to Africa, if practicable. Entertaining these views, we were appointed a committee, and instructed to transmit vention was attended by delegates from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New York State.

They decided there that the Bible was a compound of nonsense, and ought to be excluded from American schools; that the Sabbath day, being no more sacred, no more belilliant.

R. G. WILLIAMS.
At a meeting of the citizens of Rockcastle, July

11th, Resolved, That Dr. Joplin, R. G. Williams, Jno. Adams, and M. J. Miller be appointed a commit-tee to inform Mr. C. M. Clay, John G. Fee, and all other Abolition speakers and preachers, that they must desist from speaking or preaching in the county of Rockcastle, under the penalty of being lealt with as justice and the law requires. BEREA, Madison co., Ky., July 16, '55.

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter of the 12th inst., with the enclosed resolution of the Mt. Vernon meeting. Allow me in torn to reciprocate the sentiments of personal consideration which you have done me the honor to express: for I trust an honest difference of political opinion will never cause one republicanto, resent in the person of ause one republican to resent in the person on nother the same right which he claims for himsel elements, who discuss and vote upon subjects of address, of law, of government, as could the most orthordox parliament.

The need of legislation through the United States is universal. I beg pardon of the Americans themselves, but there is no country in the world where speech-making has as much influence as with them. There is not a day when at least a hundred public assemblages, to discuss politics, are held in the Union. There every one has a right to talk and speechify to his heart's content. Most of them deprive themselves of the right. One would say that these free manners, these agitated affairs, which call for so many meetings, where all questions are scanned, where all opinions have a right to be heard, should conduce to the cultivation of the highest style of oratory among them. But aside

he slaves to insurrection to obtain their freedom

No, men do not plot treason in open day and pro-claim it from the stump. What I said there, I will say again, and at all times and to the more the

hat the will of the legal majority should be our rule f action, we will submit forever to the constitu-ional action and domination of the slave party; if re triumph often by the same means, they must sub-

mit to us.

3d. Illegal and despotic power we will resist by all the power God and nature has put into our hands.

Now I put it to your better judgment and noblest instincts, are we right? Would not I forfeit your confidence and respect, if with these views I acted otherwise? For the man who submits to servitude to-day, will assist in enslaving you to-morrow. Still further allow me to say, we have nothing to do with your slaves personally; it's neither our right nor our

c. M. CLAY.

WEEKLY COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1856.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER. The Best and Cheapest Paper IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of whi two editions are printed every week to suit the mails,) ectains all the news of the day, both foreign and domest all reports of Legislative and Congressional news, fine condence, &c., and is beyond all question the bes and cheapest paper, not only in Kentucky, but in th

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES.

And the greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and elligence of important movements in all parts . No pains or expense is spared for his purpos The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to subscribers

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BE PAID IN ADVANCE, And the paper always discontinued at the ex

Our friends will oblige us by aiding us in extend easing our list of subscribers. The DAILY COURIER is mailed to s at \$4 00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER at \$4 00 a year, in advance. W. N. HALDEMAN,

> 51 and 53, Third street, near Main Louisville, Ky Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEK LY COURIER are printed—one on Wednesday and the other on Saturdey. Subscribers can order the one that will bost suit them.

Notice!

All papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration time paid for. The year low price of the paper con to make this rule imperative.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED .- We are always glad to h CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We are always gian to heal from our friends, and will be thankful for occasional letter from all parts of the State and the great Mississipi Valley, containing important news, local gossip, &c., &e. Persons ordering their papers changed, are re-

nient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in m king change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.
CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Of Franklin. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, JAMES G. HARDY, OF Barren. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. JAMES HARLAN, Of Fronklin

FOR TREASURER. RICHARD C. WINTERSMITH, Of Cumberlan FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE. ANDREW McKINLEY, Of Louisville FOR PRES'T BOARD IN'T, IMPROVEMENTS DAVID R. HAGGARD, Of Cumberland.

FOR AUDITOR, THOMAS S. PAGE, Of Franklin. FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REV. JOHN D. MATTHEWS, Of Fayette

FOR THE SENATE, Prom the Seventh and Eighth Wards and County of Jeffer. WM. T. HAGGIN. Wards of the City. CHAS. RIPLEY, FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Jefferson County, DR. S. A, FOSS, FRANK DETHERAGE.

Send in the Election Returns.

Our friends in the various counties, towns and precincts throughout the State, will place us under great obligations by transmitting, at the earliest moment, the result of the vote in their be enabled to present the first intelligence with particular, so that he thereby could obtain addireference to this highly exciting political contest | tional notoriety.

ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT: The Intercepted Letter. We will soon commence the publication of a

charming original Novelette, written expressly for the Louisville Courier, by Mrs. Anna Wills PRICE, of McLean county, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day.

Know-Nothingism at the North How completely defunct has become the American party at the North it requires no great degree of sagacity to discover. Its inanimation in that section is demonstrated every day more and more plainly. There are signs and tokens in the meetings of the people, in the tone of the newspapers, in the renunciations of the "order " and in the organization under new names of other parties, that are too palpable to be mistaken. One must be blind that cannot interpret these indications as the death warrant of Know-

The New York Courier and Enquirer, one the earliest and ablest champions of the "order," now thinks that the K. N.'s are practically extinct as a dominant party; not that there are fewer men who deem a repeal or a great modification of our Naturalization Laws demanded by the welfare of the country, but that, although the number comprises an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States, in does not imply the existence of an American party. It is considered that

The indications throughout the country show that as an organization which is to exert an influence to be feared in great contests, the Know Nothing order has for the present disappeare from the political arena

That the American party has become Abolitionized in Pernsylvania is unquestionable. Says the Pittsburgh Times:

Two of the twelve Union-saving Americans, who seeded at Reading, were from Montgom.ry—one from the upper ward of Norristown, and the other from the upper ward of Norristown, and the other Upper Providence township. A few evenings ago, the upper ward Council of Norristown held a meeting and by a unanimous vote denounced the National platform, endorsed the Reading platform, and repudiated the action and votes of their delegate at Reading. Every day is rendering it more clear that the Americans of Peansylvania are in earnest in their Anti-Slavery position; and that any movement for a new Anti-Slavery party, will only effectuate a useless division among the Anti-Slavery men and the possible triumph of the a Pro-Slavery party. Should such a r sult ensue—as we believe many would prefer to the triumph of Americans on Anti-Slavery principles—those instrumental in bringing

The American executive committee of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, has unanimously renended the abandonment of Know-Nothing ism and a union with the Republican movement

A Nice Young Man.

One of the most ultra and rampant Know Nothing papers that we see is the New Alban Tribune. To be sure it is too silly and senseles to have any influence with the public, and as it is in the habit of writing one thing one day and taking it all back the next, under the plea that the objectionable article appeared while the editor was suffering with the "nervous head-ache," it may well be supposed that his statements earry but little weight with them. Many of the readers of the New Albany Abolition sheet are probably not aware that its editor, only some three or four years since, whilst a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, urged and advocated and spoke for the proposition that all foreigners should be permitted to exercise the elective franchise after only one years residence in the country and State, instead of five years the time required by the old constitution. Isn't this a pretty chap, truly, to be a leader in the great American movement? Is it a wonder that party with such men as Gregg, and Marshall, and Pilcher to control it, is so rapidly and surely

tumbling to pieces ! Correspondents must bear with us. W have enough communications on hand to fill a half dozen papers, all of which we will find place for so soon as the pressure on our columns will

It is claimed that over three hundred Ger man votes belong to the American, or rather Republican party, in this city. These persons are ssociated in a secret society, and chiefly mem bers of the Lutheran Church.

Mons. EMERY ABROAD .- We see by our Nash ville exchanges that Mons. Emery is advertised to make a grand ascension in his balloon, Henry Clay, from that city.

There appears to be a general belief that Shortridge, the American candidate for Governor of Alabama, will be successful at the

A Volcano in the Ohio River. Some days ago we gave in the Courter an ac ount of a singular phenomenon which was oberved by the passengers of the "Tishomingo" aring her upward trip to this city. The report

vas substantially this: A dense mass rose from the surface of the a dense mass rose from the surface of the river awing the appearance at first of a couple of laden oal boats up-ended in in the river and then sunk lown again. This great black mass, as it appeared to be, rose from ten to twenty feet above the level of the river four or five times, and then sunk down again. In the meantime the boat was approaching near the scene, and the last time, covering a space of thirty or forty feet, it rose or beliched forth a huge volume of black slime and froth, full fifteen feet high, all of which was seen by the officers feet high, all of which was seen by the officers of the boat. As soon as it subsided the river we covered with great patches of black looking slim and filth, which spread widely over the surface. he water in some instances, while other portions unk immediately. The weather was clear and alm. No emotion, jar or shaking was felt on the oat, and nothing unusual perceived on the shore

Many persons have expressed their wonder at his improper exhibition of want of gravity on the part of la belle riviere, and have demanded of us

n explanation. It is well known to our readers that there is and always has existed in our globe, subterrane ous fires, and with them gaseous matter in different forms. This is fully proven by the volcanoes of our own time, and this late phenomenon must dso be referred to the gaseous matter which has ong been generating within the vast laboratories of Mother Earth. A more striking proof of the existence of such gas was at Fredonia, N. Y. where carburetted hydrogen has long been collected in a gasometer for the purpose of lighting the town. Also, in the Bibliotheque Universelle we read of such gas being used for more than a thousand years in a province of China. Nothing is more natural than that such emanations should occur in the coal fields of the West, and in case that the gas had been pent up for a time and sud denly and forcibly ejected, we might presuppose the effects would be the same as occurred the

other day. In this instance we might suppose the gasit might have been steam-was generated or collected in a cavity in some of the deeper strata and as it was impossible to keep it there pent up and one of those prisons so common in carbo ferous rocks, presenting the most natural mode of exit, the consequence was that the gas, or team, thus escaped. We think this still the mor probable, as there was no shock felt anywhere i the neighborhood, nor were any of the usual atmospheric phenomena attendant upon earthuakes noticed. The black masses observed t float upon the water were some bituminous mat ter ejected from the fissure, the result, doubtless, of the passage of heated gases, or steam, through the coal measures.

Cassius M. Clay.

We have already published in the Courier full particulars of an intended disturbance on the part of Cassius M. Clay and certain citizens of Rockcastle county, who, at a meeting held on the 11th of July, resolved Mr. Clay, Jno. G. Fee, and all other Abolitionists, must desist from speaking in that county. It will be recollected that Mr. C' answer to the committee who were appointed to give him notice of that resolution was, that he and Mr. Fee should both speak at Scaffold Cane, in that county, on Saturday last.

They kept that appointment and were heard There was some difficulty about getting the church, as there was an appointment for a sermon by the Baptist clergyman in the morning It was, however, surrendered to Mr. Clay at the close of the service, and at 12 o'clock John G. Fee commenced speaking. He concluded his emarks without interruption, and was followed by Mr. Clay. Both speakers were listened to attentively, and no violence was offered or talked

So there is an end to this last freak of Cassius' adness. We doubt not that he was sorely disappointed in being listened to without interrun tion. Brimming full of fight, and armed to the teeth, he was very anxious to massacre somerespective places of residence. We shall thus body, or be massacred himself, not being very

> leased to learn that our polite sister across the iver is going ahead in fine style. She is much more progressive the present year than for many previous. Over forty-five buildings are in cours of construction, and will be tenanted as soon as they are ready for occupancy. The stock in the branch of the State Bank of Indiana has all been taken, and the very best banking facilities will soon be afforded. More steamboats are being built at the yards above the town than in this city and New Albany combined. The wharf has en finely improved, and is much the best of any of the small places along the river. Indeed, the course of Jeffersonville is upward and onward. When the projected railroads reach her borders we shall have quite a respectable city as our vis

> The Secretary of the New York City Ten perance Alliance has written a note to Messrs Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, politely inviting them to acknowledge the sale of a bottle of wine, a glass of brandy, or any other quantity of any intoxicating liquor, to waive a jury trial, and to so direct their counsel so to favor the earliest possible presentation of the case to the Supreme Court. Messrs. Coleman & Stetson have replied, civilly declining to make any such arrangement on the subject. "We are acting, they say, "under the opinion of eminent jurists. who believe the law which authorizes the seizure and destruction of our property to be unconstitu-

WEST HOUSE, CYNTHIANA. - Tarrying an house or two the other day in the county seat of Harrison, we had the pleasure of accepting the hospitalities of the West House, one of the very best inland hotels to be found anywhere. A. J West, the proprietor, is a gentleman of exceeding cleverness, and keeps his house in the most inexceptional manner. He is cordial and polite and his establishment quite good enough for any waveler or sojourner. We can reccommend it with safety, having experienced not only the kindness and attention of Mr. W., but the ex-

cellence of his entertainment. RELIGIOUS COMPETITION. - The towers and spires of the Catholic Cathedral and Walnuttreet Baptist Church, two places of worship in close juxta-position, are engaged in a close contest, as to which shall get heavenward the soon est and highest. Workmen are busy on each and we may soon expect to see the general mo notony of the city relieved by two beautiful and levated spires. Upon each will be a clock, likewise rivals in denoting the passing hours.

MORE VOTERS .- Judge Johnston finds his me the present week much occupied in making ew voters. On Monday and to-day about fifty ersons of foreign birth took the final oath and vere admitted to all the privileges of citizenship. They are preparing for the first Monday in Au-

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.-The and

nade in the Courter, a few days since, that the new Directory had determined to place an acc nodation train on the Louisville and Frankfor cailroad, caused general rejoicing along the road. The questions now are, how soon will it be put on? and how low will be the rates charged! The building improvements in Louisvill

he present year, though not so extensive as during two or three past years, yet evidence a steady and sure growth. Our city seeks to be builde ipon a certain basis, and in the channel of solid nterprize are her energies directed.

The wheat crop in the Upper Province of anada was never better, and double the quantisowed. The surplus is estimated over home wants at 12 to 15,000,000 bushels. All other

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS .- OUT OWN nd private despatches state that this dreaded epidemic is on the increase in New Orleans. Robt. H. Smith, engineer of the steam Advance, was drowned near Mobile on the 11th

inst. He was from New Albany. Young America Council met last night. nly a half dozen members withdrew, so that they might vote for Preston.

Several bets were made yesterday, of on undred dollars each, that Preston will be elected to Congress over Marshall. Patrick Leyden, Esq., one of the oldest tizens of Floyd county, Ind., died yesterday he occupied.

norning. Swan, shot near Nashville Friday G. Hughes will be elected to Congr night by Monk Young, has died from his wounds. I district by fifteen hundred majority.

"Politics Makes Strange Bedfel-

lows." The truth of this old adage is forcibly brough mind in looking at the course of the Journal n regard to Col. Marshall. Who would supose for an instant that that paper could ever be nduced to give its earnest support to a man of whom it spoke in August, 1837, as follows: We are willing to leave Mr. Humphrey Marshall to the tender mercies of the Advertiser, especially she claims to be a Van Buren man. We have not

slightest idea that such a man can be elected

slature from Louisville; but his beco

ne Legislature from Louisville; but his becomin candidate proves that he has the presumption think that he has some chance of success. He should be taught better, and the lesson, to make it manner. It is not sufficient to beat him; the stripe should be well laid on. He should be sverely purshould be well laid on. He should be sverely purshould be the presumption and scourged back to obscurity. Since he came to Louisville he has been full markers. When he arrived he was red all parties. When he arrived he was re Jackson. Jussed Van Buren, and endeavored to create an erest in favor of White. Then he went back to an Buren ranks and attended Van Buren meet an conventions. Now he is in favor of a natic GETTING INTO OFFICE. HE IS

BEMAGOGUE OF THE LOWEST GRAD.
WITHOU ANYTHING TO REDEE

HIM. THERE IS NO ART OR TRIC

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Of Marshall we cannot speak with patience of oderation. We leave the dissection of his char r to our correspondent. A professed member e Van Buren party, he is a traitor to his ou tends, asking office and honors at their hands, a riends, asking office and honors at their hands, at the same time standing ready to speak or to wri-ecretly against them in language of the most i emperate vituperation. With one hand extendi is hat to them for charity; with the other graspi-dagger to strike them to the heart. His prin-cle sare of the most acrocious and detestable cha-He is of the school of the Jacobins of the French Revolution, seeking by every measure in its power to kindle into fury the worst passions o he multitude, and then invoking their eid to hi rantic crusade against the best interests of society The Journal may now say that it wrote agains

Col. Marshall then on account of "political and ersonal enmity," and that it did him "much instice." But certainly no "political or persona amity," however bitter it might be, could induce an honorable gentleman to use such language toward and make such charges against an pponent, unless these were some good and subantial grounds for their truth and justice. Notvithstanding its disclaimer, we are in inclined to think that the Journal did Col. Marshall no more than justice in 1837, and that politically that ger tleman is not a whit more reliable or honest no than he was then. The people of this district have given Col. Marshall ample opportunities to indicate himself, but it has only shown his uneliability as a public man and his unfitness a their representative. He has been tried in the alance and found wanting, and the public good equires that he and all other selfish politicians ike him, be permitted to retire quietly to the shades of private life. So mote it be!

Col. Preston and the Mat. Ward Affair. We find the following notice in the Journal of

esterday : It occurs to us that not only has the editor of the ourier's opinion in regard to Col. Marshall been volutionized within five years, but that his opinion to Col. Preston has been changed very ma According to our reco when Col. P. sought to make a speech to the Dem rat's and Courser's raging crowd at Mr. Wolfe esidence, the crowd hissed and yelled and refuse o hear him, and demanded of him to resign his set ere was a loud and general shout for him to er held him bound to do so

We should think the editor of the Jour would be the last man to bring forward the Ward difficulty again, thus reviving recollections which. to him, certainly must be anything but pleasant, nd we are surprised to see him, of all other ersons, thus endeavoring to excite prejudices gainst a man who at a fearful crisis stood ready arm the very person who is now seaking his in ury. But this is a matter for the editor of the Journal's own conscience. If he thinks it pro-

ight, and do not intend, to complain. But the Journal has lugged us into the matter. and to this portion of its article we intend to reply. When the editor of the Journal charges that our "opinion as to Col. Preston has been changed very materially within one year," he charges what he knows to be false. He well knows that the articles he refers to were written by another person, who had the editorial charm of the columns of the Courier at that time, and that most, if not all, of them appeared during our bsence in another State, where we were at the ime of the Ward riots and the larger portion of he two succeeding months, seeking the restora

ion of impaired health. While on this matter we will briefly refer to e unfair and ungenerous attempt of the Shelby Vews to create prejudices against Col. Preston cause that gentleman saw fit to obey a sumons and appear as a witness in behalf of Matt. Ward. We think we can put this thing effectally to rest in a very few words.

We presume all of our readers will agree with s that a better, purer, more honest and simple earted man than Noble Butler, brother of th mented murdered man, does not live. It wil supposed that he has made himself acquainted with all the facts of the case, and that if Col. reston had acted in any manner unbecoming n honorable and high-toned gentleman, Noble Butler would be aware of it. If Col. Presion took such a course as to justify any person in ntertaining feelings against him, certainly Noble Butler would have reason to feel more deeply and keenly than any other living being. Bu Noble Butler does not, to our certain knowledge ntertain any unkind feelings against Col. Pres on. On the contrary, we know that gentleman njoys his respect and esteem. And we further ore know that, although Noble Butler is a Native American, and is sincerely anxious for the success of American principles, yet, like undreds of other Native Americans in principle ne has no confidence in the political integrity Col. Marshall, and will cast his vote for Col Preston, whom he regards as an honorable and eliable man, although he widely differs with

im on some questions of public policy. With a knowledge of these facts the man tha an endeavor to excite feeling against Col. Preson by such articles as the above from the Joural and that in the Shelby News, should be rearded more with pity than anger. We would

nvy not his feelings!

The "Nigger" on the Platform. The New Albany Tribune a few days since de nied, in terms that indicated the blackguard, the anapolis that a "colored gentleman" was on the stand occupied by the President at the great Ablition Knew-Nothing Republican Conven which met at that place on the 13th inst. We ave been assured, by gentlemen who were present, that the statement of our correspondent was correst, and that a negro man was on the platorm, and looked quite as much at home there as hid his beloved brethren who "had white skins ut black hearts." We can't see why these fuious Abolitionists object so strongly to a simple tatement that they were associating familiarly nd lovingly with their "cullud brudders." for t is only carrying out what they publicly advote. We don't know who the "nigger" was, nt if he wasn't a better, and a decenter, and a ore honorable man than this Gregg, of the New Albany Tribune, then all we have to say is, he is a compliment to Mrs. Piatt, who has lately reat worthy to associate even with Abolitionists

The Paducah American says that Willis

and deserved to have been kicked from the place

The Journal and Mossuth. The readers of the Journal will remember

w, on the occasion of Kossuth's visit to this city in 1852, that paper devoted column after mn to excessive landation of the elequent Hungarian. Indeed, it could scarcely find words n the English language sufficiently strong to indicate its admiration for, and deep sympathy with the wonderful orator. To use its own beau tiful and for cible language, "Kossuth was to the Journal a political divinity. The editor knew nothing, thought nothing, guessed nothing dreamed nothing, saw nothing, heard nothing felt nothing, smelt nothing, tasted nothing, no connected in some way with Kossuth. To him the sun rose where Kossuth laid his right hand and set where he placed his left. To him Kossuth was the man in the almanac, indicating by the lifferent portions of his body the heavenly constellations. To him, the summer was nothing out Kossuth's smile, and the winter only hi own. To him Kossuth's head was the Zenith, and Kossuth's feet the Nadir. To him, the day shone but to reveal Kossuth's glory, and th night closed over the world but to relieve men's eyes for a space from Kossuth's blinding effulrence. To him the highest and sublimest pin nacle of earth was ever the space between Ko uth's leg's.

But now the tune has changed. The man it one lolized has written a letter to a New York paper gainst Know-Nothingism, and the Journal, for etful of its former friendship and of its intense ossuthian enthusiasm, comes down on the poor exile" "like a thousand of brick," as tol-

Kossuth is one of those rare men who unerringly Rossian so do those fare men who therringly allocate the right side of every question by always aking the wrong one. There is not a more infallie index living than his forefinger, if you will only a sure to take the course opposite to the one he points to.

We don't know what has induced the chang the Journal toward Kossuth, nor do we care inquire. During the excitement that attended lossuth's march through the country we enter nined views of him and his policy antagonisti o those expressed by the Journal. We are glad. even at this late day, to have its endorsement a o the correctness of our position, which it then ombatted so ably.

Col. Preston's Speech.

According to previous announcement Col reston addressed the citizens of the Eighth vard last night. We have seldom seen a more tentive or more deeply impressed audience lis reference to the absence of a nationality to e party and his allusion to the disastrous inence exerted by it in this city, were calcuted to make men reflect before it is too late. His peal to those who were bound in fetters was rect, and if we are not mistaken, will be eded by many.

Col. Preston is daily gaining ground in this ty, and his competitor won't stand many such hocks as his cause received last night.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD FOR CAUSING TERILITY IN A LADY.—The Jeffersonville Railad Company has received notification from a wyer, residing in one of the interior counties Indiana, that suit will soon be brought by a lady ient, to recover damages for the result of ar cident that occured on that road last fall. The ars being thrown down an embankment, this dy received a wound, pronounced then by hysicians to be a mere slight abrasine of the kin. She returned home, having passed a night in New Albany, where she suffered for lack of hotel accommodations, and now, after a long in erval, it appears that she intends sueing the comany. The ground of the suit is, that the inju ies received by the accident were of such a na are as to unfit her for maternal duties, or rather hat she cannot be a mother. The matter, o course, will be properly investigated. It is cerainly a very novel affair. The lady interested is only about twenty-four years of age, and said to be quite handsome.

Major E. B. Bartlett, of Covington, Presilent of the National Council of the American to resign his seat | party, has suffered all sorts of possible misrepreosition. But this is not all. He is now subject o a regular system of persecution from the friends connected with his party. Every day he is in receipt of requests for his portrait and ar graph. As these things cost money, and Major Bartlett's office is without compensation, all this complimentary expression of regard is very expensive. We should not be astonished if the Major was willing to resign his office before his term of service expires.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla has a voice that choes from the Hudson to Mississippi, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The principal jour nals of the United States have recomm to their millions of readers, as the best medicin known to the human family. Thousands of pe sons, and some eminent physicians, have given certificates with their names attached, recom nending this great remedy. We know this per thus to allude to those who stood by him in preparation is a great improvement on Bull's. the time of his bitter trial, we certainly have no Sands', and Townsend's, which have become defunct since Hurley's locomotive blew her

SAILED FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN .- The S. frigate Congress, the best sailer in our nav service, hoisted anchor at New York last weel for the Mediterranean, where she will be Com modore Breeze's flag ship during a three year cruise. She took out with her much the fines quipment ever dispatched in a national vessel Her officers are all gentlemen of distinction, and her crew is a picked one.

As Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Wm. T. Horl, an complished young physician of this State, is attached to the Con gress. POLITICAL EXCITEMENT .- We regret to see the

daily increasing excitement that pervades our mmunity in reference to the present politica canvass. Many persons will fight at the drop of the hat, while all are particularly tenacious their privileges. It is to be hoped that this feel ing will be sufficiently deprecated in time to save our city from disgraceful scenes on the day of

LITTLE GIBL KILLED .- Yesterday evening, ittle girl of Mr. Davis, a saddletree-maker, wa run over by a market wagon at the upper end Main street, and almost instantly killed. Th vagon wheels passed over her breast. The dri er of the wagon was arrested, and will be ex ned before the Police Court this morning We forbear giving particulars. His name is Pete

The false report in relation to the Er ress of France is supposed to have risen from the fact of her having adopted the new fashion o hoop petticoats, which are just now making such

f Buchanan Read, our fine poet and painter will be deeply grieved that his wife and you daughter died of cholera in Florence, Italy, du ing the early part of the present month. Correspondents are again informed that ve pay no attention to anonymous communica

The many Western friends and admirer

tions. Articles to insure insertion must be a mpanied with a responsible name. COUNTY COURT .- NOTICE .- We are authoriz say that the County Court of Jefferson will be held, and the docket called, at the coming August

The Americans of Rockcastle say they will nake theirs the flag county this year, as it was 1836, when they gave the largest majority for John Stacker, Jr., is the American

date for the Legislature in Caldwell and Lyo counties. George B. Cook is the Democrat Mosourros .- These abominable little pestife ferous things have made their appearance in great

NEW POSTOFFICE .- A new Postoffice has be established at Steadmansville, Franklin county John Steadman postmaster.

Two of the principal lottery vendors in Cincinnati have been arrested for selling Ken tucky State lottery tickets.

ton (O.) Journal publishes the following extract

written by an American lady in Paris, telling of

turned to her home at Cincinnati on a visit: Refore Mrs Piatt's departure the American I dies in Paris presented her with a splendid service of silver, in token of gratitude for many kind at-tentions. By the Americans in Paris this presentation is considered as a reproof to the family of our Minister, Mr. Mason, who do not trouble themselves by civilities to traveling countrymen.

The old and worn-out trick of one party en eavoring to escape suspicion by vigorously charging rascality on the opposition, is being nacted here with no little vehemence. Th Know-Nothing papers are crying out most lustily that Col. Preston is scattering his money with the most profuse prodigality, and if their stateents are to be believed, he has already bought ap a sufficient number of votes to secure hi ection beyond a doubt. But this fuss is all ammon, and is made for a purpose. Col. Presn and his friends rely solely upon the virtu and honesty, and intelligence of the people to ecure his election. They would a thousand mes rather suffer defeat than to secure success y such means as his enemies basely charge he is

But we have good reason to know that the boo s entirely on the other leg. Col. Marshall's riends in this city are making the strongest fforts to raise money for election purposes, and e are advised that they have succeeded to a onsiderable extent. How it is to be used we ave not learned, but every man can draw his wn conclusions from the facts before him. We appose that when men are found who cannot e frightened or bullied into submission to the vill of the Councils, then the potency of the 'Almighty Dollar" will be tested.

Our good friend of the Shelby News seems to e terribly afraid Col. Preston will buy votes in hat county, although he evidently attempts to conceal that dread by keeping up a loud whistling. He thus winds up a long article eaded "Col. Preston's Money:"

Col. Marshall has no fortune to squa ealthy connections to draw upon for aid to come te in this line with any one; and if he had a mi on at his command, we doubt not his high-tone ul would revolt at and scorn any such conduct Col. Preston and his friends think the votes helby county can be bought with money, he eccive such a pointed rebute as will teach hir er manners, if not better morals, on the day of the lection in August next.

We readily agree with the News that the gentleman with the "high-toned soul" is not very likely o use much of his own money or that of his wealthy connections" in this or any other canrass. This is a sin, we are free to say, he never vill be justly charged with. But we wish to whisper a word in the ear of our friend of the News. We don't know how it is in the honest rural districts, but here in Louisville money i onsidered quite an indispensable element in anvass, and both parties have for years been in the habit of calling upon their friends for a supply of the needful. We know that in both of ol. Marshall's races for Congress money was raised to a considerable amount here, and we furthermore know that a good deal of it was gobbled up by the "high-toned soul," with the arance that he could use it to much better advantage in Henry county than his friends could in Louisville; and if we are not greatly nistaken, he took the amount handed over to him vithout the exhibition of a particle of "revolt-

ng" or "scorning." g" or "scorning."

If Col. Marshall's friends are prudent they will drop this matter instanter. If it is pushed t will prove a sore thing for them.

Vote the School Tax.

We sincerely trust that the intense political eeling likely to prevail upon the day of the elecion, and the ardent interest felt in the success of the different candidates, will not withdraw from the public mind the proposition concerning the school fund that is to be voted upon. That proposal, as we have before stated in the Courier, is to impose an additional tax of two cents upon every one hundred dollars' worth of property, the revenue to be used for the benefit of common school education in the State.

Our system of public schools, although eminently successful when we consider the many disabilities under which it labors for lack of a proper endowment, requires the infusion of ; greater degree of vitality. To become what the public needs and to subserve the great and all important aims of its founders, our educational scheme must be based upon the most solid pecunot be too extended. The more ample they are the better for the State. Now, however, popular education is suffering from a direct need of funds and so long as it is liable to such restrictions in its usefulness, the most serious apprehensions are to be had of its permanency.

Certainly there will be no more in ion before the people on the 1st Monday in August. We regard the school tax, indeed, as aramount to all other considerations of office and principle. No matter what man triumphs, nor what doctrines of government are established, for insecure will be the state if the people be ot properly instructed and their minds so displined that they can distinguish between right and wrong, and determine of themselves the roper policy for the maintenance of our free stitutions. In a land like ours, where all power s vested in the masses-where the people are he fountain of all authority, and their will is the aw-it is eminently, indeed absolutely necessary that education be as widely diffused as possible that every child be taught so as to understand th cience of government, and, chief of all, that

oper moral instruction be imparted. To the proposed increase of the school tax, a neasure so unquestionably demanded by every nterest of the State, we do not suppose there vill be any serious opposition. The only danger s in the indifference of voters. The proposition nay fail by default. In view of such a contingency, let the friends of common schools be acve in enlisting the public attention, and let there be a unanimous sanction of the enlightened policy that seeks to give the advantages of eduation to every child in the State.

The candidates for Governor ih Alabama ad another personal difficulty last week. They vere speaking at Jonesborough, and Gov. Win ton called Judge Shortridge, the American canidate, a liar. Judge Shortridge replied to him, You are an infamous liar, sir;" and, as he said is, he made his way out of the pulpit and oward Winston. As the Judge descended from he stand, Winston drew out his pistol. By this me the whole house was thrown into confusion. large crowd surrounded the combatants, and a

eneral fight was prevented. Rev. Mr. Phillips then interfered, and, with the sistance of others, brought the gentlemen to a utual understanding. Proper explanations ere made, and Judge Shortridge proceeded with

is speech. A CHARIVARI .- A grand wedding came off at ewport, Campbell county, Tuesday evening. eo. P. Webster, Esq., and Miss Hayman wer arried. We understand that more than two ndred guests were ticketed. Besides this, ite a number of the small fry of the town came unbidden guests. These took possession of he street and side-walks, and from the occasiona p upon tin pans, it may be inferred that had no the office of the Sheriff been so close at hand egular old-fashioned serenade would have been

THE RACE HORSE "FRANKFORT" SOLD - 1 wigert, Esq., sold, on Monday last, his fine fou ear colt, "Frankfort," by imported "Glencoe, ut of "Mary Morris," for the sum of five thou nd dollars, to Calvin Green, Esq., proprietor of he Broad Rock Course, near the city of Rich ond, Virginia. Frankfort has already started or his new home, where he is soon to run for a arge stake of eight entries, four mile heats.

menced at an early hour.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe is vigorously engage canvassing the Fifth District. He is a leadig member of the Presbyterian Church, but ver Dr. Elisha Bartlett, formerly a Professo

Transylvania, died at Smithfield, R. I., on the 9th inst. Judge A. O. W. Totten, one of the Chie ustices of Tennessee, has resigned his office.

Wheat is abundant in Nashville at 75 c

er bushel. THE RIVER was about at a stand yesterday ith four feet nine inches water in the canal last vening. The weather yesterday was variable with several good hard showers of rain, which ver naterially cooled the atmosphere.

The New Albany Ledger thinks it som what odd that Abolition papers in Indiana are naking such a fuss at the statement of our cor spondent that a negro appeared upon the plat form at the late Indianapolis Convention, and aptly says that at these papers have long stood on the nigger platform, it don't see any great harming an anigger standing on theirs.

Sr. Louis, July 23. P. M.—On Saturday a boat, containing about the morning of the morning of the morning of the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended.

Frankfort Fersons of the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended.

Frankfort Fersons of the morning of the morning of the day on which he morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died, and his death was unextended in the day on which he died and his death was unextended in the day on which he died and his death was unextended in the day on which he don't he day on which he don't he day on form at the late Indianapolis Convention, and

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

THE WAR.

General Pelissier's Account of the Battle of he Headquarters, before Sevastopol, June 22.

Mons. L. Marcchal: After the capture of the terior works on the 7th of June, I rapidly mad angements for constituting them the basis of our ack upon the enclosed space of Karabelnaia. e armed them with powerful artilery; the Russian munuications and places d'armes were adapted our use; the ground and the dispositions for the most were studied in detail; and the allied armies did the contract of the contrac ombat were studied in detail; and the allied armies ivided their task. The English were to force the reat Redan; and we on our part were to carry the lalakoff batteries, the Carreening Redan, and the attrenchments that cover this extremity of the aburbs. It is superfluous, Mons. le Marechel, to a hance in the eyes of your Excellency the conseune which the successful issue of such an operaon would have led to. Since our last success the titude of the enemy and the entingiage of our titude of the enemy and the enthusiasm of our cops promised victory. There was no motive for

By agreement with Lord Raglan, on the 17th, we overwhelmed the place, and especially the works we had resolved to carry, with a crush ng fire. The enemy soon ceazed to reply from the Malakoff and the Great Redan. It is possible that he wished to make his patternist and research his fire and the transfer of the state not suffer so much as we supposed from the e ects of our artillery.

Be that as it may, the superiority of our cannot

Be that as it may, the superiority of our cannon onfirmed us in the project of attacking on the 18th fune; and during the preceding night we made all he arrangements necessary for effecting our general novement by break of day.

Three divisions were to take part in the combat—he divisions of Mayran and Brunet, of second torps; the division of D'Autemarre, of the first. The division of the Imperial Guard formed the reserve. The division of Mayran had the right of the aticks, and was carrying the entrenchments that ex-end from the battery of the point to the Careening

Brunet's division was to turn the Malakoff on the ft, in order to carry this important work.

General Mayran's mission was difficult. His first rigade, commanded by Col. Saurin, of the 3d Rement of Zouaves, was to issue from the Carcening ay ravine, at the spot where the acqueduct is, to coceed along the left slope of the ravine by defiling much as possible from the fire of the enemy?

The second brigade, under the orders of Gen. de Now, this is particularly and peculiarly rich. lly, was to endeavor to act on the right of the eening Redan. It was supplied with all the The special reserve of this division consisted of battalions of the 1st Regiment of the Voltigeurs the Guard. All these troops were stationed at

of the Guard. All these troops were stationed at mearly hour at their posts.

Brunet's division had one of its brigades in front and to the right of the Brancion Redoubt, (Green Mamelon), the other was in the parallel to the rearend to the right of this redoubt.

An analogous disposion had been made for D'Autemarre's division; the brigade of Noel in front and to the left of the Brancion Redoubt; the brigade of Recton in the nearly leading.

the left of the Brancion Redoubt; the origade or reton in the parallel behind.

Two batteries of artillery, capable of being work-la la bricols, were placed behind the Brancion Re-bubt, go as to be brought to bear on the enemy's ositions, if we succeeded in taking them.

The division of the Imperial Guard, forming a general reserve for the three stacks, was concened behind the Victoria Redoubt. I had chosen for my post the Lancaster Battery and it was thence I was to give the signal, by mean

and it was thence I was to give the signal, by means f star rockets, for the general movement. Not-rithstanding great difficulties in the ground, not-rithstanding the obstacles accumulated by the entry, and although the Russians, decidedly informed four projects, were on their guard and ready to pel the assault, I may be permitted to believe at if the attack could have been general and inntaneous along the whole extent of the line, re had been suddenness and unity of action in the orts of our brave troops, the object would have en attained. Unfortunately such was not the se, and an inconceivable fatality caused our fail

ere I was to give the signal when abrisk fusilade, agled with grape shot, told me that the action had au seriously commenced toward the right. In t, shortly before 3 o'clock, Gen. Mayran thought o commence the attack. The columns of Saurand De Failly dashed forward at once. The first sh was magnificent; but hardly had these heads of sa was magnificent; but hardly had these leads of lumns advanced when they were assailed by a ower of ball and grape. This overwhelming ape came not merely from the works we wanted carry, but from the enemy's steamers also, lich arrived with full steam on, and mancauvred the acust good fortune, and stell. We however, ward, but no one made a single step to retreat. It was then that Gen. Nayran, twice hit already, was struck down by grape shot and compelled to give up the command of his division.

All this was the work of a moment, and General Mayran had been already carried off the field of battle, when I gave the signal from the spot I had reached of the Lancaster battery. The other troops

e orders of the brave Colonel Boudville, kept firm ne orders of the brave Colonel Boudwille, kept firm lear a rigg where the General had placed them, and maintained their ground with intrepidity. In he meantime, being informed of this situation, which might become critical, I gave orders to Gen. legmant de Saint Jean d'Angely to send four batalions of the Voltiguers of the Guard, taken from he general reserve, to the succor of this division. Jenerals Mellenet and Uhrich marched with this ing troop, rallied what was scattered in the Carsen. e troop, rallied what was scattered in the Care

ravine, and was very useful to him by securnet had not yet been able to complete all his ar-gements when the cluster of rockets that were

t the outset, General Brunet was mortally wound by a musket ball in the centre of his chest. The g of the 91st was broken by a ball, but it is need s to add that the glorious fragments

On the left, Gen. d'Autemarre nau engage before Brunet's division; all not account for the hurried fire erry he heard in the direction of the ay. But at the signal appointed for t t loose with impetuosity the 5th Food e, who, by keeping along the cress of the Kara-lnaia ravine, reached the entrenchment that conin their attack of the great Redan, and they had met such a fire of grape, that in spite of their well known tenacity, they had been already compelled to make a movement of retreat. Such was the spirit of our troops that, despite this circumstance, they would have pushed on and continued to charge home the enemy; but the want of simultaneous ac-tion in the attack of our divisions, left the Russians free to overwhelm us with the reserves and the ar-illery of the great Redan, and the enemy lost not a moment to direct against our brave Foot Chasseurs

ent to direct against our brave Foot Chass Il the other reserves of Karabelnaia.
Before such imposing forces, the Commandant arnier, of the 5th battalion, already wounded five of this new effort, and on word being sent by Gen-eral d'Autemarre that his reserve was reduced to the 74th of the line, I sent him the regiment of Zouaves of the Gaard; but on the arrival of these veterans of our African wars, the movement no longer having the unity so desirable for a coup of this vigor, with one single division unsupported either on the right or on the left, and cut up by the artillery of the Redan, against which our Allies were suspending their attacks, I did not fail soon to be receive tat every favorable chence was exhausted.

chiem. Our loss has been great; we took cars from the very commencement of the action to remove most of the men hit by the enemy. But a certan number of these glorious dead remained stretched upon the glacis or in the mosts of the place. The last nonors were paid them on the following day.

Besides General Brunet and General Mayran (the atter succumbed last night.) we have to regret an dilicer beloved and appreciated by the whole army, he young and brave de Laboussiniere, a Lieutenant Tolonel of the Artillery, kil ed while ascending the lope of a trench crowded with troops, and while epairing with one of his batteries to the Brancion tedoubt. It is a heavy loss; there was much A package of old love letters recently brought a man \$20,000 in Bristol, England. His first flame married another man, and he himself also married, but retained the letters of his first love, against an occasional remonstrance of his wife. After some years, the writer of the letters died, a widow,leaving her old lover \$20,000, and her letters to him were essential to prove his identity. The wife is row glad she was not allowed to burn the evidence of her husband's early affection for another.—Exchange paper.

544 non-commissioned officers and privates killed missing; 96 officers and 1,644 men conveyed to e abulances on the evening of the 18th.

Many wounds, considered very severe, are far from ing so dangerous as was at first believed. The areas of these honorable sears will shortly repear beneath their colors. These losses have neither quenched the ardor nor they ask is to make the enemy pay dearly for that lay. The hope and desire of conquest are in the arts of all, and all reckon that in the next strug-lefortney will not disappoint value.

eir duties worthily, and the soldier was admirable

A Boat Upset and Five Persons Drowned.

ndence of the London Times.] LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.

overing being the scorched and shrunker he tents. The other day an unfortunate

Cholera in the Camp.

effect that the men are discontented, and that command of British officers is not popular, have

British Brigade Seventeen Hours in Sebasto pol.

By far the most extraordinary part of the events of the day, was the successful, and we must add assonishing attack on the Barrack Battery, made by the Second Brigade of the Third Division, under the command of Gen. Eyre. The corps consisted of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th, and 44th regiments, to which was added the 18th Boyel Irish as the stormag party. These six regiments, must would be all the stormag party.

ng party. These six regiments mustered in a scarcely 2,000 men. Their task was to occup

emetery and Barrack batteries upon the Dockyar reek. Major Biddulph states in his Topograph il Sketches of Sebastopol that the Barrack bat rry stands on the nose of the hill immediatel bove the bay. Lord Ragbon describes it as "th orks at the head of the Dockyard Creek." It is that a work between the Pador works he

ne town, and literally entered the suburb, when ney occupied some furnished houses apparently st deserted by their inhabitants.

In this singular position they were secure from

at night, when the return of darkness enabled then to retire. Nor was this an exceptionable circum

e attack on the Redan, which, fatal as it was, die

attack on the Redail, which, its attack on the Redail, which is the strength of the column attack had been thrown on the left, one part

successful advance and the fact that it was en gaged alone throughout the day, no attempt should

o relieve it at all hazards from so perilous a pr

Horrible Attempt at Assassination.

mean calling himself Thomas Cook, to assist him for the season in his farming. Cook was a stranger ar

m, found the broadaxe lying on his bed

he crime. He talked freely of what he had do aid he had no good cause for it; that the family he reated him too well, and he was sor: y for what

rest, and said he expected nothing less than

MARINE HOSPITAL AT EVANSVILLE.—This fin

edifice, erected by the United States govern

ment, is about completed. Mr. Williams,

this city, was the architect. Concerning his par

To the general superintendent of the Custor ouse at Louisville and this Hospital, E. E. Wi

ans, Esq., of Louisville, admiration must be ruled for the science and taste always evince

whose various sain and more have been used in the progress of the work, praise is due for the faithful ness with which their respective parts have been erformed. The vertadahs, so graceful and yetstrong, will add something to the already distinguished reputation of Mr. George Meadows, of the Hope Foundry, Louisville.

Notwithstanding this remarkable instance of

good fortune resulting from the preservation of

From Fort Laramie.

June 27th, say that Robt, Gibson's train tacked naar Platte, by Indians, and Mr

thing in a family.

A package of old love letters recently br

of the work the Enquirer says:

Cook was arrested the next day and c

n fact, a work between the Redan and the

. Eyre's entry into Sebastopol:

n from a sun strone, while the tent to tent, and has been in

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 25.

even to have diminished the contingent losses become and disease. When it is stated that in the exposure and disease. When it is stated that in the wars of the French Republic and Empire 6,000,00 of men were lost to Europe, the first feeling is on of incredulity, but if we may judge by the events of the past eighteen months, the present struggle idestined to exceed all that have gone before in the wide spread destruction which it will cause. From authority which there is every reason to trust, learn that the Turkish Empire has lost 130,000 me since the declaration of war in the Autumn of 185. The French have since their arrival in the East lost. The French have since their arrival in the East le affered to the extent of 28 000 Although Ans nd Turks, appear to have lost about 230,000 me owne to be also 230,000, but there is reason to l lowne to be also 230,000, but there is reason to be ieve that this calculation is below the truth. Ta-king into account the mortality on board the ship of war and transports, and among the laborers of liferent kinds attached to the armics, of whon there are some thousands in the Crimea, it may be assumed that from 500,000 to 600,000 men have perished or become invalided since the commence ment of the war. And yet it cannot be said thi-there have been many bloody battles, or ind ed an res, that he sh

The Turkish consingent now numbers 6000 men its camp near Domusdere. The place was chosen ther notice of their proceedings. They w riner notice of their proceedings. They were no neger a Legislature.

Larly the first or second day of the session, a resultion was introduced appointing a committee on nutested elections, with instructions to examine ersons and papers. No seat was contested. No erson was sent for. But on the second day after its camp near Domusdere. The place was chosen for its healthiness, the principal recommendation being the absence of trees, which are supposed to exhale noxious vapors prejudicial to health in such a climate as this, but the great heat of the situation more than counterbalances any advantages. The thermometer stands at 110 degrees in the shade, so far as there is any shade for it to stand in, the only covering height the scarched and higher the scarched and higher the n from a sun stroke, while walking a few yar head-dresses are unavailing to prevent headach and sickness. Indeed, in the neighborhood of Con stantinople, with its southerly wind and scorchin sun, it is somewhat dangerous to take much exe cise during the middle of the day. Cholera declared itself in camp a week ago. On he 23d ten men and one officer, Capt. Milligan lied, and the disease is said to be on the increas.

One of them (Mr. Jessee) said, as he had not been The London Times gives the following account of

ttles said that as his days of legislation ir. Wattles said that as his days of legisline drawn to a close, he must express his admin to the House for the frankness and open ich had characterised all their proceedings.

The Sea-Serpent Astray. Silver Lake is a sheet of water about four mile ong and from half to three-fourths of a mile wide The lake is a great place of resort for fis

and to draw the ngure still greater, with the vast Atlantic.

On Friday evening last, a party left the landing near Mr. Howe's Pump Factory, about 8 o'clock, P. M., and rowed up to the narrows of the outlet, where two of the party got out and dragged the boat through. As the channel became wider they took seats in the bont, rowed steady up to the lake, and commenced fishing. The evening was not dark. Both shores were in view, and stars and lands.

hatever it was, was in a direct line from the ste If the boat, and not more than four rods off. Afte watching it a few minutes, McKnight, who wa earest it, exclaimed, "Boys, that thing is moving! the waves parted on either side, as if a boat was leizurely approaching. Scribner, in attempt to cut the rope attached to the anchor and boat lost his knife and pulled up the anchor. Hall grasped the oars and commenced pulling vigorously for the west shore, McKnight steering the boat. Scribner took a seat with Hall and assisted in rowing. All this was the work of an instant, and their mysterious and unwelcome guest disappeared while it was going forward, to the great joy of the party.

But they were not clear of their visitor. The boat had not been propelled more than 30 rods when the strange customer was again visite on the surface for the third time, to the north-east of them, and between the boat and outlet. This time the visitor was within one rod of the boat, and the party were making rapid progress toward the in-let. All in the boat saw the creature. It again disappeared. he waves parted on either side, as if a boat wa

ght thigh. Mr. Wood kicked off as much as he could with out and suspended regular operations at the oars.
The party reached shore in safety, but frightened
most out of their senses. They left the boat on the
side of the lake furthest from home, and footed it

From some returning Californians, who reached are yesterday afternoon, we learn the following: A few miles above the Platte Bridge they met Mr.

that is necessary is to kill a few hunonicouian and Brule bands, and the rest a

BURNING OF THE WADE ALLEN-LOSS OF LIFE .mes from stem to stern, and they were only able save the bare hull. The Wade Allen was employed in the tran

consequence had not slept on his couch for two years, always reposing in a sitting posture in a chair. He had been walking about the morning of the day on which he died, and his death was urex-

VERY INTERESTING LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Doings of the Legislature. ov. Reeder Declares that the Legislature no Longer Exista.

PAWNEE, Lansas Territory. PAWNEE, Lansas Territory.
July 7th, 1855.

Messes. Editors: You will, no doubt, be astonished at the new light thrown upon legislation, constitutional law, and the powers of Congress, by the Legislature of Kansas, which adjourned from this place yes:erday, after a session of five days. The first bill introduced after the House was organized was to adjourn the Legislature from this place to the Shawnee Mission or Manual Labor School, located about two miles from Missouri near Westport. and determine the place of holding its sessions—that they had no power to order the Governor to move his office and locate it permanently at the Ludian school—that the government had been at the expense of fitting up a large two story stone building, sixty feet long by thirty wide, with suitable desks, &c.—and the citizens had been at much expense in preparing for their accommodation—and the officers at Fort Riley had generously offered them whatever accommodations they should lack in the town, with a carriage at their service, free of expense, to take them to and from their place of meeting—he thought it unwise, unnecessary, and contrary to the oversite et making it a territory, &c. The Speaker, Mr.
tringfellow, said there was no use in spending time
o discuss this bill. They had determined what
ourse to pursue two months ago. They had told
fov. Reeder what to expect, &c. The bill finally
assed. The Governor vetoed it. It was then passed
by a two-third majority. A committee was appoint
d to wait on the Governor and tell him the result.
It replied, that by that act they had dissolved them
elves, that he should not follow them rectal them uld not follow them nor tab

eir appointment, the committee reported the ey had a large bundle of papers put into the and a large outside of papers put into their hands by the Governor, concerning election frauds, to, but they had not opened them. They had also concluded not to examine the persons elected at the May election, and holding seats by authority of the Governor's certificates, as they had determined, before they came here, how to dispose of this matter. They would they fore recommend that all servers they had before they came here. herore they came here, how to dispose of this mat-fer. They would therefore recommend that all per-ferences elected at the first election of March 31st, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor hey were elected legally or illegally, should be en-titled to their seats, and that all those elected at the second election should retire. This report was adopted, and the members holding free State principles were expelled without trial or examina-tion.

One of them (Mr. Jessee) said, as he had not been heard before the committee, he would state to the House that he was a clerk or the first election, held in the third representative district. That early on the day of election, before many of the settlers had come in, a body of armed men from Missouri, numbering about three hundred, came to the polls, and took violent possession of the ballot-box. They drove away the officers appointed by the Governor, and put in some of their own number. They t en proceeded to vota in a pro-slavery delegation from the district. The people repudiated it, and the Governor set the election aside as illegal, and ordered a new one. The result was, that at the next election the free-soil ticket was elected, by an overpowering muchs of the voters in Kansas were for making it a free State.

thanked the chairman of the committee on concested elections for his frankness in disclosing to the House and the North this new and unheard of method of dealing with persons holding contested seats. He also thanked the Speaker for his candor in stating that discrssion on these questions was of no use as they were determined on by the proslavery party two months ago, and they had told Gov. Reeder so. He also thanked the House for expelling him from it as a member. They had fairly come out and made the issue. He was ready to take it up as they had laid it down, untrammeled and unembarrassed by any other question. Shall Kansas be a free State or a slave State! Let the sovereign squatters of Kansas determine this.

of the first singular position they were secure from the first of the Russian heavy guns, but they could ither advance nor retreat, and, what is most expordinary, no attempt appears to have been made relieve them, or to strengthen this attack, though they remained in the 'place seventeen urs, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock picts when the return of darkness could determine the place is the property of the propert The lake is a great place of resort for using parties. There is said to be a place in this lake where the lead has been dropped in vain. No sounding has been obtained, hence the presumption and we admit it as a presumption, that it connects by some subterranean passage with Lake Erie or Ontario, and to draw the figure still greater, with the vast

RUTLAND, Vt., July 18, 1855 .- A frightful at nty, last Sunday night. In many of its circum-nces it reminds one of the horrible Wickham tragedy on Long Island last year.

The name of the wounded man is Channeey E.

Wood. He is also unmarried, and he and his mother and sister are the only occupants of the house cept a hired man. About three months ago Mr. Wood engaged through the night.

Last Sunday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, when Mr. Wood was sound asleep in his bed, Cook entered his room with a broadaxe in his hand, and struck him a heavy blow, with the edge, over the left eye. It happened, from the dig.

ght.
We will add, for the benefit of the incredulous, ary matter, as between man and man. We ad tit it is a large story, but it is about a large serpent e would be a monster at half the size.

Wyoming (N. Y.) Times.

Later from Fort Laramie.

Emigrant Killed-Indian Depredations ndence of the St. Louis Republican.]
FORT LARAMIE, June 27, 1855.

The next day, a few miles below the bridge, they rses drove off. The emigrants pursued them a ort distance to the hills, where they took shelter hind a small breast-work made of sods, and show.

bonning of the wade Allen-Loss of Life.— thalf-past 12 o'clock Saturday morning the alarm fire was sounded, and was caused by the discov-y of flames issuing from the steamboat Wade Al-n, lying in the slip at the foot of Government rect. The fire spread rapidly, and by the time the gines were at the spot the loat was wrapped in

on of the Florida mail between Blakely and this y, was owned by Sompson & Co, and insured for 5,000. The whole loss is estimated at \$7,000 or 8,000.—Mobile Tribune.

Sr. Louis, July 23 - Dates from Fort Laremie to

Ahead of the Mail.

Circular from Mr. Spooner. Thos. Spooner, of Cincinnati, President of the order of Know-Nothings in Ohio, has addressed a circular to the fraternity, in which he carnest! exhorts them to support Mr. Chase. He attaches a far more comprehensive meaning to the term "Americanism," than many of his brethren. He holds that it is not limited to opposition to foreigners, but that it is the embodiment of liberty in its widest and most enlarged form.

Among the reasons urged by Mr. Spooner for supporting Mr. Chase, are the following, which must carry weight with them:

must carry weight with them:

While it is a well established fact that the great body of the order in Ohio are opposed to any intermedding with the peculiar institutions of the slave States, it is equally certain that they are decidedly and earnestly opposed to all extension of slave territory. The Kansas and Nebraska outrages have so intensified this feeling that it were idle to attempt to disguise the fact that at this time it is the predominant question of the North, over-riding all others.

Mr. Chase having manfally stood up in the Senate, during the whole term of his election, in opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, and especially distinguishing himself by his determined resistance to the Kansas and Nebraska bl., seemed especially fitted as the person through whom a significant rebuke should be administered to the perpetrators of that great ninquity, and in this is to be found the secret of the nomination of Mr. Chase by a Convention composed of a decided majority hold ing opposite views on most questions.

We publish the following address in the Courier in accordance with the request of a number of subscribers. It is a document of much ability, is calm and temperate in tone, and cannot fail to produce a decided effect upon the public mind. It was written, as we are informed y an old line Whig, and attached to it, we discover the names of both Whigs and Demo

To the Voters of Jefferson County

The time is fast approaching when it will be for you to say who should fill the offices in the State, and be your representative in the next Congress of the United States. Two parties are in the field with candidates. The old Democratic party have assembled in open meeting and proposed, as is their custom, certain names to fill the offices elected by the State at large. Old line Whigs and Democratis have, in the same manner, proposed certain names to fill the office of Congressman and the Legislature. The other party, stying itself the American party, has proposed other names to fill these various offices. Between these it is your suffrages as an old and tried party. Its principles are known and have never been concealed. The country, with but short intermissions, has been ruled for the last twenty-five years by men selected from their ranks and elected by their votes. The country has grown and prospered in an unprecedented manner during this time. They therefore ask your suffrages as tried and faithful friends to the best interests of the country.

On the other hand this new American party asks definite plan for the correction of certain evils under which they say the country is laboring. This party has originated with aspiring men, f-r the purpose of getting into office; and we arraiga it before you, as establishing precedents uncalled for and dangerous—as anti-Democratic in its nature—as repugnant to all correct notions of fre dom—as inculcating illiberal, sectional, and religious prejudices—as introducing into political contests elements of strategy only used where armies are arrayed against each other for deally warfare.

strategy only used where armies are arrayed against each other for deadly warfare.

We hold that in political contests every public man's opinions should be known—that neighbors should confer freely upon all questions of interest—that friend hould meet fr.end without constraint, though differing in their views; and that secresy in political matters bars this friendly intercourse; arrays neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend; interdicts that free interchange of opinion and thought, which gives a charm to life and breaks up relations which are necessary to the happiness p relations which are necessary to the happines society.
We hold that no man is a freeman who has swor

we hold that he man is a reeman who has sworn or delegated away his right of judgment; that no man who has sworn to obey the mandates of a party and vote as that party may diotate, is a fit person for freemen to vote jor; that the full extent of this eath not being known, we cannot tell where it may oath not being known, we cannot tell where it may cary them; that the constitution and the laws regard all legal voters as patriotic, and fixes and defines certain oaths to be taken under certain circumstances—other caths than these are sinful and pernicious in their character, and derogatory as well to a man's judgment as to his honor.

We hold that it is anti-Democratic, because Democratic governments are based upon the free and independent judgment of its citizens, and that this oath to a self-constituted and unauthorized

this oath to a self-constituted and unauthorized body presupposes other obligations than those known to the constitution and the laws.

We hold that this self-styled American party is calculated to inculcate illiberal feelings to a large portion of the citizens of this country because of

region of the chazens of this country because of region birth; that when this class of citizens for-rear all other governments and all other rule, and opt this as their country, they should receive all ngs and privileges of native born citizen southern interests; at the South it expects to suc-ceed by persuading the southern people to believe that it has no affinity with its Northern brethren. It is to the North, however, that it is indebted for its existence; there it had its origin; from there it re-ceived vitality, and there it owes allegiance; there it has met with success, and is led to hope for suc-cess in the South because of prosperity there. It is, indeed, a matter of wonder and astonishment, that a party, with such an origin, proceived in delence. i, a matter of wonder and astonishment, that y, with such an origin, conceived in darkness, a hypocrisy, nurtured in secresy, propagated eit, and held up by trickery, should have the tery to ask of Kenneckians, who have honored kson and a Clay, to support its men. hold with Washington that it is and should robe the "boast of our country that a man's one tenets should not forfeit him the protect."

sacrificed for their country's good. Religious tests a political contests must necessarily run into personation, and we regard the total separation of religion and politics as one of the fundamental safe-yaards to our republican institutions.

We hold that, in political, as well as in private (flairs, honesty is the best policy, and any party which does or has required of its members to pracie a system of deceit, is acting in direct opposition to our notions of morality and honor, is fosering a spirit which is calculated to deprave the ubblic morals and destroy the best elements of

suit the chivalric spirit of the free-born and man

ALEXANDER VEECH, E. W. CANNON,
PHILIP SPEED,
T. G. RUCKER,
ROBT. G. VANCE,
WM. H. DOAK,
J. W. WALLER, WM. MARYMAN,
WM. MARYMAN,
PHILIP THORNBE
JOHN F. GAAR,
WM. BRYANT,
GEO. HANCOCK,
JAMES STIVERS.

A treaty has been concluded between the States of America and the King of the Two Sicilies, recognizing the American doctrine that fr hips make free goods. By the terms of the trea confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of
war. 2d. That the property of neutrals on board
an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless the same be contraband of war.

They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such powers and State
as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

Circus Difficulty New York, July 24.—There nent yesterday in Brooklyn in determination expressed by Franciany to perform in the city will

Dissolution of a K. N. Council. We find in some of our exchanges the follow ng official publication of the dissolution of a now-Nothing Council in Anderson county:

JULY 18th, 1855.

The Rough and Ready Council, No. 231, met ac-tording to a previous appointment. The President valving the usual formalities of an obligation, waiving the usual formalities of an obligation, Council proceeded to transact business; whereupon Mr. B. B. Goodwin offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That this Council is this day dissolved, and the members thereof are left free to vote for whomsoever they please at the August election and in all time to come.

2. Resolved, That we look upon the Order as being charged, That we look upon the Order as being charged.

 Resolved, That we look upon the Order as begingeness to this government and well calculad to dissolve the Union of these States.
 Resolved, further, That we do earnestly so it our whigh and democratic friends in this State dissolve their connection with such an Order, as ism to suit the honest and patriotic citizens of

The Council then adjourned.

E. O. HAWKINS, President.

JOHN T. PARKER, Secretary, pro. tem.

[For the Louisville Daily Courier.] Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism. "The essential modification of the naturalization law he repeal by the Legislatures of the respective State all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized

This is a part of the National Platform adopted by the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention. The object here sought for and recommended can ot be reached by legislative enactment, and the rafting of this part of the platform shows either very great ignorance or a wilful design to deceive ne American people. Constitutional reform is the only means of attaining the end. With this view of the subject, Mr. Garrett Davis made, in the conention which revised the constitution of our State, a consition to extend the time of naturalization and uard against any undue influence which foreign orn citizens might possibly possess. The prope ition met with but a very feeble support, though bly debated on both sides. If the end is to be atained at the present time, we must necessarily are another convention to "evise the constitution.
Are the people ready for this? Shall another concention be called? is a question now fairly before Are the people ready for this? Shall another convention be called I is a question now fairly before the people. For if this party is since re in its professions, and if it really intends to carry into effect the objects set forth in its platform, then there is no other mode of reaching it, and it must come to this, and consequently makes this an important consideration at this time. I will endeavor to bring this subject fairly before your readers; and think I can satisfy any candid man that this American party, having originated with Abolitionists, has adopted the only plan of worming itself into the Southern States for the purpose of striking effectively at its institutions. Our late Constitutional Convention decided against emancipation in the State, after a full and fair discussion, and by an overwhelming majority. The question of slavery was then considered as settled, and good, law-abiding citizens submitted without a murmur to the will of the majority so emphatically expressed. The Constitution was amended and adopted with slavery as a fixed institution. But the Abolitionists are not satisfied. Always ready to thrust themselves forward to meddle with slavery in the States, they have invented this oath-bound and secret organization to carry out their aims and purposes and the proper intended to the proper of the purpose and surringing talse.

cret organization to carry out their aims and pur oses, and by raising false colors and springing false noses, and by raising massecolors and springing masse and unfounded issues, they expect to keep hidden and concealed their real object. This I propose to substantiate, and at the same time wish to ask the beople of Kentucky if they are ready for another state Convention for remodelling the Constitution, to be controlled by this wire-working, oath-bound and secret organization?

and secret organization?
The Know-Nothing party originated in the North.
t has swept the Northern States from Maine to
owa, and, until the Philadeiphia convention assem-Iowa, and, until the Philadeiphia convention assembled, nothing was known as to its particular views on the subject of slavery. There, in a convention composed of representatives from all the States, a proposition was made to adopt a National Platform, when the subject of slavery broke up the convention, the whole North going off in a body. Without quoting the action of the Northern conventions of Know-Nothings, I assert without the fear of contradiction, that the effort to so nationalize the platform that Southern interests and Southern rights might be regarded and protected, denationalized the

whole affair and drove the whole North from the convention. If this be a fact, and it cannot be gainsaid, the Know-Nothing party of every Northern
State is controlled by Abolitionists. Abolition has
seen its main-spring and is now its controlling elenent. What then is to be the effect of this movement upon the South? Let the question of aboliion come fairly before the people of the South, and
the one will have the effrontery or the hardinood to ion come fairly before the people of the South, and to one will have the effrontery or the hardinood to tand forth and proclaim himself its advocate. Abditionists see this. The whole North sees it, and heir fanaticism draws them to this secret system of reganization, as the only means of reaching their inhallowed and dastardly ends.

But I may be asked by some unsuspecting and nonest Know-Nothing, How can such a thing b possible in this State or in the South? The answer is a very plain and easy one. A list of every member, in every county of a State, is kept; men in every county may be felt—their honesty may be tried and tempted—their susceptibility to bribery fully considered, and a sufficient number found they where State has put forward as condidetes. ghout a State to be put forward as candidate convention. Such men being found, it will be sy enough to procure their nomination, and whe State they must necessarily elect their men. Now, ask, is not such a plan as this just in accordance with the notions of Abolitionists! Will they stop or a moment to consider the means they use, if the world demagogues control them, and that dema-rogues are generally selected by them as their can-didates, and everybody knows that of all classes in the world demagogues are the most susceptible of bribery, and would be most likely pitched upon to carry out so diabolical a measure. Let the people

Respectfully,
A NATIVE KENTUCKIAN. From New York.

From New York.

New York, July 23.—The North Carolina Regis
ter is authorised to say that the Hon. D. M. Earringer has written a letter, which will be printed in
a day or two, reassuring and confirming the state
ment relating to the conversation which took place

Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philicelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for its sestiments. This mediate has established to the self a name that competitors, however will their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position. See advertisement.

WORTHY OF RECORD AND ATTENTION. Wright's Tonic Mixture,

FEVER AND AGUE. d perfect eradication of the cause, is one of the most in neutralizing effects on the poisonous gases are instantane-ous, and acts like a charm upon the whole Nervous and Muscu ar System, restoring the tons of the Somach and invigorating the Constitution.

Unlike the general remedies resorted to for its treat-ment, such as Quimine, Arsenic, &c., which leave the spe-tem worse than they found it. It improves the general health, purifies the blood and stimulates the different or-ranatos arealize and healthy action.

enstoa rngular and healthy action.

PETER T. WRIGHT & CO., No. 241 Market Street, Philadelphia. espectable druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. je27 deod & weow

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. A RETIRED CLERGY MAN, restored to health in a fed days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is auxiout to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN 31, DAGNALL 37 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jell d2m&je23w3m*

On the 21st inst., by Rev. William Holman, Mr. ELI CHILDIES to Mrs. ELIZA A. Powell, both of this city.

On the 23d inst., at the residence of his mother, in Jerson county, Ky., John R. Farner, in the 30th year

On the 17th inst., Miss ROXANA SMITH

BY GOWDY, TERRY & CO. 1st Large Fall Sale of Dry Goods, by Catalogue, on Three Months Credit.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

SEVASTOPOL AGAIN BOM-BARDED.

Important from England.

SANDY HOOK, 25th .- The Atlantic has arrive Sanny Hook, 25th.—The Atlantic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

England is on the eve of a ministerial crisis.

Lord John Russell is accused of shuffling from an explanation of his conduct at Vienna.

On the 16th Bulwer Leyton moved a resolution that the Ministry containing Lord Russell is unworthy of confidence, and that the public expect Palmerston to either throw out Russell, dissolved

Palmerston to either throw out Russell, dissolve Parliament, or resign.

Sevastopol has been subjected to two days heavy fire, but without any effect.

The beseigers are creeting immense works against Malakoff. The Redan is beseiged.

There have been trifling operations in the Baltic. Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th of August.

Yellow Fever.

Baltimore, July 26, P. M.—Eighteen cases of yellow fever had occurred at Portsmouth, Va. The disease was brought there by the steamer Franklin, and thus far has been confined to the vicinity of the

Important Decision. OTTOWA, Ill., July 24, P. M.—The case in the Supreme Court of the People vs. Wadsworth et als, being a suit brought by the people of the State of Illinois against the securities of Julius Wadsworth, State agent of the late firm of Wadsworth & Sheldon, of New York, was decided this morning. The opinion of the Court was derivered by Judge Caton, Institute of the Supreme Court, and indepent was stice of the Supreme Court, and judgment was yen. The following points were decided:

That the government was necessitated to employ ne agency of others in the payment of the interest the State bonds, and the appointment was entire of the State bonds, and the appointment was dis-ly valid.

That the government having employed authority to make the appointments, had also authority take a bond for the faithful performance of the du ties of that agent. That the agent was the agent of the State, and That the appointment continued until specifically erminated, and that the bond was valid while the

agency continued.

The people of Illinois, in a political corporation was authorised to sue, and suit was brought in the name of the people.

The demurrer of the defendant to the declaration The amount in the hands of Wadsworth, unac

Kansas Legislature. Chicago, July 24, P. M.—The Kansas Legislature et at Shawnee Mission on the 16th inst., pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Marshall gave notice of a bill requiring the Mr. Marshall gave notice of a bill requiring the citizens emigrating from Msssachusetts and those other States which have annulled or may nullify the aws of the United States to take an oath to support the Kansas Territory.

John Thompson Perry, of the Methodist Church South, was elected Chaplain July 16.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and games of chance within one mile of the Shavner.

Mission was passed. ssed. hittee of eight was appointed to dese a code of laws for the government of the Te Mr. Marshall, of the Pawnee District, introduc bill providing that every man who shall pay the am of one dollar poll-tax, and produce a receipt or the same to the judge of any election, shall be a gal voter; provided such shall be citizens of the

and games of chance within one mile of the Shawne

Inited States, and shall have taken an oath to sur tution and the act organizing th Territory of Kansas. Violating the Neutrality Laws Boston, July 23.—Count Kazinski, Hugh Lapp langles, and Rudeliary, who were recently acquit ed of a charge for violating our neutrality laws ted of a charge for violating our neutrality laws, have commenced suits against Capt. Clark, of the revenue cutter J. Campbell, by whom they were brought hither, for illegal detention and imprisonment, and they lay their damages at \$16,000 each. Capt. Clark has been served with process, but has not been arrested.

The annual exhibition of our public schools took place to-day, and the Franklin medals were distributed to a large number of deserving scholars. The

ed to a large number of deserving scholars. The exhibition was held in Fancuil Hall, and the building was crowded with children and their parents Appropriate addresses were made by Hon. Edward Everett, Mayor Smith, and others, after which music and dancing closed the exhibition.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- The footings of the weekly bank statement shows an increase of \$5,050,000 in loans, and the following decrease: \$659,000 in specie, \$1,080,000 in circulation, and \$3,584,000 in

During an investigation to-day, by a committee Aldermen, into the affairs connected with the ising of the ship Jos. Walker, 'evidence was pro-uced that two Aldermen evidently tried to sup-2,500 revolutionists, under Vidawry, were marching on to Antamoras. The Government forces had fallen back on Camargo, and it was thought that a great battle would be fought.

The Kinney Expedition NEW YORK, July 21.—A Washington corresondent of the Journal of Commerce, by telegraph, tates that our Government has received from Nicagua official documents to Col. Kinney, that neither nor any of his colleagues are entitled to any land

timal on board the steamer at san Juan, receiv-intelligence that the government toops were ing before Walker, and as the Kinney expedition uld now depart from a place under Britisn juris-tion, that that government would hereafter be esponsible for its acts.

From Albany.

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—The case involving the question of the unconstitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law, between the people and Wm. Landon, proprietor of the City Hotel, which has created such an interest in this city, terminated this evening. The jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was read, and received with general acclamation by the immense assemblage at the City Hall, and is the subject of congratulation among the business class of our city. The defend-

mong the business class of our city. The defend nt's counsel offered, if the complainants chose to ppeal from the decision, to unite in framing a cas presenting for review various questions arising under the laws, and to furnish every facility for obtaining a speedy decision on the appeal.

From New Yerk.

New York, July 21.—The thermometer, at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, on Brooklyn Hights, stood at 94 degrees above zero; at 7 o'clock in the evening it stood at 70 degrees, and this morning, at 9 o'clock, in Wall street, it stood at 95 degrees.

Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Merchants' Bank, in Bennington, Vt., are in circulation here.

Bernard Hart, for many years Secretary of the Board of Brokers, and one of the founders of that body, died on Thursday night, end 01 years.

From Mexico. New York, July 24, P. M.—A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Mier on the Mexican contier, states that the battle about to be fought

frontier, states that the battle about to be fought between the revolutionists and General Wool, the Mexican commander at Matamora, will be docisive and throw all the frontier custom-houses into the hands of Caravajal and his party, should they be successful. Wool is expected to be beaten and has sent all his valuables across the river into Texas.

The revolutionists have 2,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. They propose to form a confederation of the three north-rn States.

Yellow Fever, &c. New Orleans, July 21.—Fellows & Co. have esumed payment in full, and will continue busiss.
The fever is increasing. Sixty-three died at the ospital this week. The disease is of a mild type.

New Orleans, July 23.—Samuel D. Baker, manager of the National Telegraph Office in this city, died this morning of yellow fever. John Patten Sentenced. CINCINNATI, July 23, M.—John Patton, County Commissioner, guilty of misdemeanor in office, was sentenced this morning.

The court dismissed him from office and sentenced him to a fine of four hundred dollars. This was the highest penalty of the law.

Washington, July 21.—A Singapore journal re ived here states that through the influence of Si ohn Bowring, the British Commissioner, the Siam se government had removed the restrictions resee government had removed the restrictions re-cently imposed on the American missionaries in that country. Sir John had also negotiated a very

Meeting of the Grand Lodge. New York, July 23.—The National Grand odge of the American Protestant Association met a convention in this city to-day, and is numerously ttended by delegates from a large number of the states. The session is expected to continue eight are.

Accidentand Loss of Life NEW YORK, July 23.—As the workmen were clearing away some old buildings on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Postoffice, a portion of the wall fell in, burying several men in the ruins, one of whom, Alex. Burns, has since died, and the life of another despaired of.

FEANKFORT, July 24, P. M.—An American mass meeting was he'd here to-day. About five bundred bersons were present at the speaking. Hon. J. J Crittenden was the only speaker. He made an able and effective speech, occupying about two hour Ex-Senator Chase-Mortality in New York,

New York, July 23, P. M.—Ex-Senator Chase Ohio, passed through here on Saturday, enrout r Boston.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Star of the West. ARRIVAL OF THE

Rumored Naval Engagement. THE ALLIES IN THE WESTERN WATERS. FRENCH CORVETTE DE-

STROYED. Great Sacrifice of Human Life. New York, July 25.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here at ha f past 4 this p. m. She oft Pansta Arenas on the morning of the 16th inst.,

eft Punsta Arenas on the morning of the rotal inst., with 372 passengers.

She brings \$1 000,000 in specie.

She called at Key West for coal on the 20th inst, whence she left for New York on the same evening. She connected with the steamship Cortez, which off San Francisco on the 30th ult,

The Star of the West in the harbor of San Juan bel Norte saw the British steam frigate Buzzard.

Our California dates are to the 30th, two weeks after than previous advices. The news is not of nuch interest.

much interest.

The Democratic State Convention re-nominated Gov. Bigler by a vote of 225 to 157. Milton Lathams was the opposing candidate. Lieut. Gov. Purdy was then nominated by a vote of 154 to 139.

The report of referee W. Y. Wood, appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. A. A. Cowan, who, upon the closing of the firm of Adams & Co., was chosen Receiver, has been filed in the Fourth District Court and confirmed.

The Indians in the northwestern part of the State have again become hostile and have killed ten whites and two children.

The thriving village of Angel's Camp, in Calvaras The thriving village of Angel's Camp, in Calvaras ounty, had been destroyed by fire.

The steamer America, from San Francisco for brescent City, with two or three companies of troops or Pugit's Sound, was burnt on the 24th of June. To lives were lost. Freight for Crescent City safely anded.

e Wine bills had passed both houses of the Legis ature on the 6th.

An application was made on the 20th to the District Court at San Francisco for the arrest of David D. Page, who was about leaving for the East on the steamer. There were also serious charges of fraud made. The order of arrest was made, but the Sheriff was unable to make the arrest, as Mr. Page had left some hours previous. A charge of fraud was also made in the Twelfth District Court by Alvin Adams against Woods & Haskel, in the formation of the nartnership of Adams & Co. ure on the 6th.

n Adams against Woods & Haskei, in the formaon of the partnership of Adams & Co.
The Los Angelos Star, of June 17th, gives an acount of a naval battle off San Diego, on the 13th
June, between a Russian frigate and a French
orvette. The former charged the latter, and the
aptain of the latter, whose name is said to have
een Capt. Duschen, seeing no hope of escape been Capt. Duschen, seeing no hope of escape and most of his crew cut to pieces, rather than strike his flag, jumped down into the magazine and blew his ship and all on board to eternity. She was called Egatile, mounted with 32 guns, and had a complement of 320 men. The Russian frigate came into San Diego disabled, with 68 men killed and 150 wounded. She is a seventy-four, mounted 63 guns, and carried 900 men. Her name is the Wilhelmina. e Southern Californian announces the whole of estory as being false, and that it has been trumped Col. Kinney and his party had not arrived at

Nicaragua.

The crops in the Sacramento Valley had been entirely consumed by grasshoppers. Fruits, vegetables, and grain, have been swept away as if by fire. The country was swarmed by the insect. Arrival of the George Law.

ews from Col. Walker's Party-Barracks a San Juan Burned by Walker. NEW YOFK, July 25, P. M.—The steamer George aw, from Aspinwall, brings \$580,000 in specie and 50 passengers. She reached her dock at 4 o'clock. connected with the Sonora, which brough own \$1,500,000, most of which was on Englis The Golden Gate arrived at San Francisco on the

The Golden Gate arrived at San Francisco on the oth of June.

The Sonora reports a fleet of seven or eight clip er ships off the heads, bound in.

An account says that Col. Walker set fire to the sarracks at San Juan, and left them a mass of ruins. The sloop-of-war St. Mary, the Independence, and the steamer Massachusetts, were shortly expected Valparaiso dates to June 1st, and Callao to June A survey of the U. S. steamer Mississippi is sing made at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Nearler spars are defective, and her hull and machine need repairing. The San Jacinto had been greatly improved. She will now carry thirteen guns instead of ten as heretofore. Nearly 400 menare now at work on the steam frigate Nagara, which versel Mr. Speres intends to have ready in October next. Sixteen hundred men are at work in the Yard.

Indian News, &c.

returned on the 28th from the hat Col. Fontleroy returned oursuit of the Utah Indians. uit of the Utah Indians. he troops overtook a party of them at the headers of the Kansas, killed 40 and took 5 prisoners,

arties of Indians steal into the settlements, and k and riot at pleasure.

Bishop Senney had a portion of his stock run off and his herdsmen killed.

In the latter part of June a Mexican was shot near Albuquerque. Other instances of the kind occur in the territory.

Miguel Otro was nominated as a candidate fo Delegate to Congress.

Business throughout the country is small. Money is scarce.

The Paymaster and Quartermaster's department to money is in a poor condition.

The troops were seen by the mail party at Little cek, Arkansas, and Walnut Creek, and were do-

Ruwas, Camanches and Cheyone Indians were a Settlements at Walnut creek are being made by arty of missionaries, making the distance betwee vilized points on the Santa Fe route 350 miles.

Kansas Legislature. CHICAGO, July 25, P. M .- The Kansas Legisla met July 18. Its proceedings were principally of a local nature, and without general interest. Mr. Marshall's bill on the qualification of voters

ee on Election.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill providing that no erson shall be admitted to take a seat in the Leislature without taking an oath to support the ugitive Slave law, and that all persons convicted propogating or in any way circulating argument the territory. The bill was read for the

Mr. Wikinson gave notice that he such a intro-duce a bill for the permanent location of the capitol of Kansas. The place is the Saes Agency, sixty-three miles from Shawnee.

It was unanimously voted that the Serjeant-at-Arms should furnish the House with the laws of the ress of 1850 and the laws of Massachusetts

1855.

The evening session was prefaced by a rough-and-tumble fight between Mr. Millars, editor of the Westfield News, and Mr. Brady, public printer of the territory, both pro-slavery men. The fight is supposed to have originated in a difference of intenity of hate for the Abolitionists.

Mr. Woodson, Secretary of the Territory, is reported to have said that he would assume the rein

of goveenment in case Gov. Reeder refused to recognize the Legislature. From Kanses. Sr. Lovis, July 25, P.M.—Dates from Kansas to be 23d are received. Gov. Reeder has vetoed all be bills thus far passed by the Legislature present d to him. He says there is nothing objectionable the bills; but he does not consider the Legislature n legal session; that they removed from Pawn vithout authority, and in contravention of the pro-risions of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Th

etoed bills have been repealed through bo ranches of the Legislature by very large major Court of Claims Appointments Washington, July 25.—Among the commission ers appointed by the Court of Claims are Robt. J. Hitton, of Albany, Jacob J. Werner, do., Timothy Fisch, of Buffalo, H. H. Bostwick, of Auburn, Robt. Parker, of Delhi, Chas. Hughes, of Sand Hills, Augustus A. Boyce, of Utica, E. A. Rucker, of Chicago, D. Howard, of Galena, Richard R. Bragg, of Detroit, Daniel Good vin and D. A. Stwart, do., W. D. Barrow, of Cleveland, Francis Collins and T. B. Wilcox, of Columbus, F. Wing, jr., and Hunter Brooke, of Cincinnati, and others.

Boston, July 26, P. M.—In our Municipal Court a consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a verdict, the liquor cases were abandoned. 'there ere 33 cases still pending, which will have to go over till the next term? in Middlesex county, where seven convictions have taken place. One case will go before the Supreme Court for a discussion on the constitutionality of the law. nstitutionality of the law.

Sudden Death.

Boston, July 25, P. M.—John M. Garrett, a larer of Walpoole, fell dead in the Atheneum to-day Telegraph Markets.

Flour-Common and medium grades depressed with

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. TURSDAY EVENING. July 25.5
The receipts of pretty much all articles of produce and consumption have been very light for several weeks, which, together with the facts that farmers are at home attending to their crops, and southerners and traders are away tending to their crops, and southerners and traders are away from home seeking health and pleasure, has made this the dullest season of the year. The flour and grain market con-tinues to command much attention, and prices are at very favorable rates to consumers. Holders of wheat have maintained prices, with only moderate receipts, and sales at \$100@\$110 per bushel. Flour has declined to \$6 00@\$7 00, as to quality. The prospect of a full corn crop is brightening every day, in the event of which prices of flour and wheat will certainly tumble to low figures.

tainly tumble to low figures. The weather has been variable through the week, wit ne or two warm days, but generally pleasant, with several ood showers of rain, and a good shower to-day. The river receding at all points, but still at a most excellent stage or ravigation, and but little freight going forward in any inection. BAGGING AND ROPE-The stocks are light and we

ar of a sale reported of 1,000 pieces L. M. C. bagging, rfuture delivery, at 14%c; also a sale of 50 pieces at 14%c mall sales of ro; e at 6% a7c. We quote a sale of 50 pieces agging at 14%c, and a sale of 500 coils rope at 7@7 coagging at 14%c, and a sale of 500 coils rope at 767%c for choice. Sales of 150 pieces bagging at 14%c15c. Holders generally demand ½c alvance. The receipts by railroad this week were 297 pieces and 375 coils. The shipments were 1.850 pieces and 360 coils rope, leaving a stock on hand of 4,372 pieces and 6,378 coils.

BRAN, SHORTS AND MEAL—Good men! 75%86c per backlet to desiers. Bran and shorts have declined, with sales to the trade at \$1.25%8515 60000 to 100000. sales to the trade at \$12 50@\$15 60 por trn.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Green apples abundant at \$1.50@\$2.50 por bbl. New crop potatoes by the barrel, at \$1.75; also, for shipment, at \$1.75;

BUTTER-Sales at 10@18c, as to quality. BROOMS—Sales at \$2 25 and \$2 50 per dozen for com-non, and \$2 75@\$3 66 for Shaker.

mon, and \$2 19683 66 for Shaker.

COAL AND WOOD—Stock of coal abundant with retail sales at 12 1-2c, delivered; wholesale at 9½@16c—for Pittsburgh. Pomeroy coal at 16@12c. Wood ranges from \$1 00 to \$4.50 \times wagon load, about \$4.00 \times corl for seasoned.

CHEESE—Sales of W. R. prime at \$266. Small sales at 9c. English Darry at 12½@14c.

CANDLES C. CANDLES.—Sales of Star Candles at 24c, usual dis-count, 5@7 per cent—time and cash. Sperm Candles 42c. Jonnson mould at 12½c. Summer Mould Candles at 13

CORDAGE, &c .- We quote Manilla Cordage at 16ct

arket scarce of Oiled and Tarred Cordage. Sales Baling Hemp Twine at 12@13c from stores. Packing wine we quote at 25@30c egs 50c; bacon casks \$1 10. COTTON; YARNS &c-Small receipts of cotton with les of common to medium Alabama at 7@7% sales of common to medium Alabama at 747% cents; sale of choice at &c. Small sales of cotton yarns at 8,9 and 10 cents for the assorted numbers. Sales of Caunelton and Banner Mills, and other good Sheeting at 8%c. Batting 10410%: Cotten Cord at 15c, and other good br.n.ls Spun Cotton (round) at 3%c. Carpet Chain 18c. Maysville Yarns advanced to 8,9, and 10c for the assorted numbers 500,600, and 700.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-Flour is a little easier, th rly in the week prices were maintained, with sales 150 barrels at \$6 50@\$6 75, 125 bbls at \$6 75@\$7 and barrels, city mills, at \$7 60. Wheat continues fire

at \$1000\$1 19 per bushel. Sales of corn at 70075c. Old oats at retail 50455c. Small sales of ear and shelle. corn, from store, at 70075c; assale of 300 sacks ear corn, to a dealer, at 61c, delivered. New oats are quoted at 30035c.

FRUIF DRIED &c,—Dried fruit very scarce and at nominal price for apples, and \$2 000\$3 50 for peaches. Sales of oranges at \$3 25 per box; and lemons at \$5 00; M. R. raisins at \$3 75; Plums 100; Smyrna Figs at 15416c fresh; Tomatose at \$4 00 per 100; Smyrna Figs at 15416c fresh; Tomatose at \$4 00 per 100; Smyrna Figs at 15416c fresh; Tomatose at \$4 00 per 100; Smyrna Figs at 15410 per 100 per 10 e; Smyrna Figs at 15@16c; fresh Tomatoes at \$4 00 per zen; fresh peaches at \$6 00; Sicily Almonds at 15c; so helled Almonds at 18c; Cream nuts 11c; Fi.berts 10c; Pe ans 9@10c; Naples Macaroni \$375@\$4 00 per box Vermacil 1 \$3 75 280 00 per box. FEATHERS AND GINSENG.—Sales of feathers at

office at 11@11%c, and 25 bags I aguayra at 12c. Sales of thirds N. O. sugar at 6%@"c. Sales of clarified at 3%c District N. O. Sugar at 6% 67°C. Sales of clarified at 8% c. Plantation molasses 25@36. Sales of 30% bags Rio coffee at 11@11%. Small sales N. O. sugar at 6% 67% c. Sales of 30 bbis plantation molasses at 35@36c, and sales of 25 hhds sugar at prices ranging from 6% to 7c. Rice 7% 68°c. GUNNY BAGS.—Light sales at 12% c. GLASS.—Sales of city brands at \$3.25 for at 10, common prands \$3.00, and \$3.75 for 10X12 and other sizes at the usual rates.

des. HEMP—Sales of 92 bales fair dew rotted hemp at \$117. ad 5 tons good dew rotted at \$120 00 per ton. HAY-Sales of 25 bales hay, from the levee, at \$13 00 pe m. Sales previously this week at \$14 00@\$150 HIDES-Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Sal [with 25c added for co

LEATHER-We quote-IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quote by nessee Pig-Iron, \$30 for No. 1 and \$28 for No. 2. Sal of Brownsport No. 1 Fig Iron at \$30; No. 2 at \$22, on 6 and 6 months. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnse at \$32; Pig Lead at 7c; Bar Lead 7½@7½ cents.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Smallsales at 41@42c for Jeans

50@\$5 00 \$ bbl. Rosin \$250@\$3 00. Pitch \$4 50. Tu

ales from mill at \$1 15 for Linseed; and from tore at \$1 25 cash. Castor oil \$1 20, on 90 days. Larder 5c. Sperm oil \$1 85@\$1 95; Tanner's oil \$25,\$26 and \$27 pe bbl. Sales of white lead at \$2 12½@\$2 35 per keg. Putt

bacon is firm. Mess pork is dull at \$17. Sales of 2,300 vassed hams at 10%c, loose, cash; 100 fancy hams a %c, 80 bbls mess pork at \$17 00, 13 kegs prime lard 11%c, and 80 ceasks baccon, viz: Clear sides 10%c, ribbed sides at 9%c, shoulders at 3c. Plain canvassed hams at 11%c. All packagas extra.

TOBACCO — Receipts are light, with sales Thursday of fourtoen hogsheads at \$5 05, 5 55, 6 00, 6 00, 6 00, 6 00, 6 05, 7 20, 7 25, 7 50, 7 50, 7 56 and \$8 35. The sales Friday were only 10 holds as follows: \$5 45, 5 50, 5 55, 6 8 6 6 00. Sales on Monday at both warehouses, of 16 h

ules of 100 bbls yesterday at 32c. Rectified 31@22c. FREIGHTS—To New Orleans 25@30c for pound freight bther articles in proportion. Potatoes 45c per bbl; tobacc 85 00 per ihld. To Wheeling and Pittsburg 20@25c.

ADDITIONAL SALES. Wednesday Evening, July 25. Cheese—Sales of 25 boxes W R at 34,09c. Flour—Sale ales Wednesday, July 25, at warehouses, st 30 hhds, v.z.: I hds at \$5 15@\$5 50; 9 do at \$5 60@\$6 15; 5 do at \$6 75/ 7 10; 3 do at \$7 40@\$7 80; and I do at \$2 35. Whisky—Sale f 40 bbls ordinary Bourbon at \$1; 6 do rectified at 3:½c.

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET.

WEDBASDAY, July 25, 1855.

The supplies of fruits and vegetables are very abundant and price are unusually cheap, and the qualities good tuding a few peaches. Blackberries, apples and pears are leiling at very reasonable rates, the former at 15420c per doze Good table butter ranges from 20 to 25c, fair butter 15410c Fresh beef is selling at 12½c for choice cuts and 7610cts for little to Commun potatoes, new crop, are more night. ll others. Common potatoes, new crop, are more plents t \$175@\$2 00 per bbl. Dressed turkies, none. Chicken

\$2 00@3 00 per dozen. Ducks \$3 00@\$4 00 per dozen. Egg

WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1855.
The cattle market has been but moderately supplied thin is beeves, 515 sheep and lambs, and 185 hogs, with but fe 1 25@\$1 50 per head. Sales of lambs at prices ranging fro

WEDNESDAY, July 23th.
The money market is quiet and quoted easy in all respect

buying rate, and the selling rate par.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HUTCHINGS & Co. Currected weekly by Hutchings & Co.

the	ers on the principle cities in the United States. Also re.
	mittances made to England, Ireland and Scotland.
- 1	Kentucky-All Bankspar.
- 1	Indiana State Bank and branches par to 1/2 dis.
- 1	Stock Banks 1 to 25 dis.
_	Tennessee-Old Banks 1 dis.
-WE	" New Banks 1 to 5 dis.
у.	Missouri State Bankpar.
-	Illinois-All solvent Banks 1 to 5 dis.
	Ohio State Bank and branches par to 26 dis. Independent Banks par to 5 dis.
	Virginia—Old Bankspar to 3 dis.
T.	New Banks 36 to 5 dis.
11.	New York City
ha	Boston City
sa2s	Philadelphia City
	Baltimore City
ac-	
for	Eastern Cou try notespar to 1 dis.
gtra	Louisiana, all solvent Bankspar.
ern	Alabama, Bank of Mobile 1 dis.
_	Southern Bank of Alabama 1 dis.
dian	State Bank and branches 3 to 5 dis.
aleS	North Caroline, all solvent Banks. 2 to 3 dis.
sing	South Carolina, " 1 dis.
less	
	Wisconsin, " 5 to 10 dis.
ush	
ana-	Canada, " " 5 dis.
Rye	EXCHANGE.
of-	New York 1/2 prem.
rket	Baston
	Philadelphia
rade	Baltimore
0a91	New Orleanspar to 1/2 dis.
held	American Gold 1621 prem. Twenty Francs \$3 80
No	Sovereigns S4 85 Ten Thalers \$7 80 Ten Gulders \$3 90@\$3 95
	Ten Guilders\$3 90@\$3 951
for	
rith-	

HON. CHAS. S. MOREHEAD, HE AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

umes and places:
Juo. Lewis', on Poor Fork, Harlan co., Saturday, July 28
Whitesburg, Letcher county, Monday, July 30.
Pikaton, Pike county, Tuesday, July 31.
Prestonsburg, Floyd county, Wednesday, August 1.
Jackson, Breathit, Thursday, August 2.
Boonwille, Owsley county, Friday, August 2.
Irvino, Estill county, Saturday, August 3. Irvino, Estil county, saturday, Ragasar.
The hour of speaking at all of the foregoing places one o'clock P. M., except Louisville, Bardstown sustouville, and the hour at those places as above spacetowille, and the hour at those places as above spacetowille.

COL. JAMES G. HARDY, CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVER W.ll address the people of the State at the fo

R. W. WOOLLEY, ESQ., CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, Will address the people on the political topics of trust the following times and places:

f speaking at each of the above places will clock F. M. lawill address the people of Louisville on Saturdi ht, August 4th. 166 d&w

BARBECUE AT HAYS' SPRINGS. HERE will be prepared by the Propriet Springs, a BARBECUE, on the old Kent

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GERMAN BITTERS DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa

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JAMES V ARING, Vanceburg, Ky., Sept. 16th, 18
said: "I have used two bottles of your German Bitters
my family, and am well pleased with them."

ISAAC MOSTON, Hartford Ky., July 19, 1852, said:
believe your German Bitters to be a valuable medicine.

gives good satisfaction."

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WM. P. SAVAGE, Millersburg, Ky., July 6th, 1852, sai
There is a regular demand for your preparation; it is a va medicine."
R. DALLAM, Mayfield, Ky., Nov. 24, 1852, said: ly vegetable, always strengthening, a rney are charlety vegetable, always strengthening, as wer prostrating the system. Sold by Sutclific & Hughes and J. S. Morris & Co., Loui lie, and by dealers in medicine and storekeepers ever

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. LAW DEPARTMENT.

TENTH SESSION. ON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Contional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law. NN. JAS. PRYOR, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including the Common and International Law DN. W.M. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Rea Property and of the Practice of Law, including Plead Proporty and of the Fractice of Law, including and Evidence.

The E tenth Session of the School will commence on the first honday in October next, and continue 5 mouths. Instruction will be given by recitations, by examinations, and by oral lectures and expositions, of which sax in every week will be given to each class.

A soot Court will sit twice in each week, at which causes will be argued by the Students, and opinions delivered by the presiding Professor.

The Students will also be instructed in the preparation Characteristics.

tions should be addressed to Professor Pirt.

JAS. GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville. GRAYSON SPRINGS

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lardware and Cutlery bu LAIM & CO. July 1, 1855—jy12 dlm

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way Market sireet, between First and Brook. SAW, GRIST MILL AND COTTON GIN MA-

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W. G. MATHEWS.

Floydsburg, July 261, 1856.

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INDIAN DOCTOR'S NOTICE.
ST issued from the press of Hull & Bro her, Daily's amily Practice of Medicine, or Domestic Physician in ag 824 pages, giving the description, causes, symp-

Kentucky Mechanics' Institute.

HE Second Term of this florishing institution of learning will commence on Monday, the 23d day of July

—A. F. Williams, A. B., Teacher.

If the day of the manual collection is the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the collection is the manual collection in the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the same and southern meaning of the manual collection is the manual collection in the same and southern meaning of the s

POETRY.

THE GRAIN OF CORN AND THE PENNY. BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. way piant upon an meth of land, Whence twenty stalks may apring, and yield Sooneh to stock a luttle field. The harvest of that field might then So multiplied to ten times ten, Which, sown thrice more, would furnish bread, Wherewith an army might be fod.

A penny is a little thing.

Which e'en the poor men's child may fling
Into the treasury of Heaven.

And make it worth as in security of Heaven.

And make it worth as in security in gold,

And that increased a million fold;

Por, lo'a penny tract if well

Appied, may save a soul from holl.

That soul can scarce be saved a one:

It must, it will, its blies make known.

"Come," it will cry, "and you shall see

What areat things God bath done for me!

Hundreds that joyful sound may hear—

Hear with the heart as well as ear;

And these to thousands more proclaim

Salvation is the "Only Name;"

Till every tongue and tribe shall call

On "Jesus" as the Lord of all

THE WIND.

The wind is a bachelor,
Merry and free;
He roves at he spleasure
O'er land and o'er sea;
He ruffles the lake
And kisses the flower,
And he sleeps when he lists,
In a jessamine bower.

OLD HOMES. BY LUELLA CLARK.

ust over the way is a cottage gray, The threshold with grass grown over; and just inside the door, in the broken floo Are green blades of untrodden clover.

The roof is all brown and broken, and down Through the chinks the sort sunlight steal Dances all the day o'er the old oaken floor, And rests on the faded ceiling.

A few woodbine leaves climb the crumbling eaves, O'er the old roof tenderly trailing; And forlorn-looking faces of old garden daises Peep oft tarough the rickety railing.

The robin sings sweet o'er the threshold seat, In the pleasant summer weather: And the hum-bird and bee, in the old homestead tree Make music all day together.

But inside the low wall is no plearant foot-fall On the hearthstone so cold and dreary; For the feet that met here for many a year, Of life long ago grew weary. One went early away where oternal day Gilds with glory the Temple golden, Whose pillars of light ne'er on mortal sight Have dawned, since the ages olden.

One has laid down asleep in the fathomless deep Where the tides roll untiringly over; And one, in the strife of a wearisome life, On the earth has been long a rover.

The home-roof has grown gray, and is crumbling away, And the mosses are into it creeping: And the hearts grown cold, round the hearthstone old, Have been long and wearily sleeping.

The sunlight, uncurbed, peepeth undisturbed Through the openings here and there, And gildeth with gold the dark green mould On the back of the "old arm chair."

Thank Heaven that above we shall live and love, In a House that shall crumble never,

MISCELLANY.

SALLY SLY AND JANE MCKEARN.

A HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTTER. We copy the following from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor. There is a good moral con veyed in it, told with a rich vein of humor that is capital. It is from the pen of S. D. Little, of

the Merrimac (N. H.) Agricultural Society.

The beneficence of the Creator is manifested, The benencence of the Creator is manifested, in so disposing our tastes, and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded, as to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been noisome as it is sometime to the diseased stomach, had it not have pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slin down easier, and with dered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier, and with a better relish. But it depends sometimes on who makes the butter, whether it answers this purpose. Butter made in Joe Bunker's house needs to be eaten in the dark; then, to make it pass well, one or two other senses should be laid aside—while that made by his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze of noon; you would wish that your neek was as long again, that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing upon

that your neck was as long again, that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. Perhaps a bit of the history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly—when a small girl she was sly—she would not half wash the milk pail, but sly it away and let it soir. She was sly at school and did not half get her lessons, but would have her books in sight when reciting—but as she grew older she learned that to get well married, she must appear well, so she bent all her cunning to get a she she learned that to get well married, she must appear well, so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in everything, from roasting a potato to playing on the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and "love has no eyes," so he married her. But soon after she entered on housekeeping, his eye sight came, and he saw his fix, that was "for better for worse," and he thought it was all for warse. Like a true philosopher, he concluded to ter, for his mother was a real butter maker. Et time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt

what as follows:
She thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pall is sweet or sour—sets the milk in a warm room, because it is easier than to go into the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pans she thinks every man must "eat a peck of dirt," and in no place ROMANCE OF REALITY.—An easy situation—comfortable circumstances and a happy home, with wife, children, and all the appropriate surroundings; a sudden affray, a blow, the death of him who was struck, and the flight of the assailant to parts un known. That is the first chapter.

The marriage of the fugitive's wife, after a number of years, fully impressed with the fact of her husband's death; her removal to another State with husband and children; a period of comfortable matrimonial life; the sudden and astounding discovery that her first mate lived and had been for every man must "eat a peck of dirt," and in no place will it slip down easier than in butter—she lets the cream pot be open, and when she churns forgets the poke; leaves the cream at blood heat that it may come quick. When she takes it out of the churn, she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders, the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed. She works out half the buttermilk and sets it away in a warm place for you. Peck Lock has east it away in a warm place for you. does not agree with health, and will not taste

marvels that he does not keep a dairy and make butter for market.

Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe, and he had occasion to eat at his brother's enough to know why he did not eat butter; and he declared he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy he made several attempts at matrimony, and

fancy he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Jumper almost caught him—for there was al ways good butter on the table for tea, but he wa determined to know who made it. On inquiry, sh

on the piano."
"Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife who take
lessons on the churn—I shall look further." lessons on the churn—I shall look further."

After several unsuccessful attempts, and just ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray cat the before breakfast, and wandered through the forest into the next town, and weary and hungry, called ed at a decent looking house and asked for some refreshments, which were most cordially granted, for the family were what are called Scotch-frish—in religion Presb /terian, and in hospitality boundless.

Here he found the butter creek, in the started started the started started and the started started started and the started Here be found the butter exactly right; though the weather was hot, the butter kept its shape as well as bees wax. It catechised the old lady about her housewifery, for the bread was as right as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble—she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some roundabout inquiries concerning Jenny; and heard that she was a hearty, black-eyed lass of about two and twenty; had never seen a piano, or attended a ball, but knew the Assembly's catechism, and could sing Old Hundred to

seen a piano, or attended a ball, but knew the Assembly's catechism, and could sing Old Hundred to
a charm, spin flax and darn stockings, and was ther
gone to town with butter. He lingered, but she
was delayed, and when his excuses for staying were
exhausted, he started. He could not get the good
butter out of his mind, and how it happened I know
not, he soon found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane
McKern. And now one lump of his butter isworth

suit of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane McKern. And now one lump of his butter is worth more than Jo's wife would make in a month. There is no trouble going to market—the keepers of genteel boarding-houses in the neighboring villages send and take it at the highest market price.

Now the main difference between these two women arises from the manner of training, though there is no difference in natural disposition. Old Madam Sally never looked on to see that Sally did her work right, but suffered her to shy off her work as she chose, and though a good housekeeper her. handam Saily die her to sky off her work as she chose, and though a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and like some other mothers, thought saore of getting Sally well married than of making her fit for a wife—while old Madam McKearn was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not. Perhaps there is no more certain cri'erion by which to judge of a woman's general character for neatness, than by the quality of her butter. Find on the farmer's table a good solld, properly salted well worked slice of butter, and you need not fear to eat the cake or hash; but see a splash of half-worked butter—salt in lumps, and a sprinkling of hair and flies' legs, you may be sure that if you board there very long, death will not be obliged to wait much for you to make it a sine qua non in a wife that she makes prine butter, and the young ladies who aspire to be farmers' wives had much better be imperfect in fillagree and music than be deficient in that most important art of making butter, which smooths, not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers, but will smooth the

corners of crust and crackers, but will smooth the

goes, in i's manufacture, is as follows:

1, wire received—2, weighed—3, gauged—4, cut—
5, rubbed—6, counted—7, pointed—8, wash-d—9 cut back—10, pointed at the other end—11, exam ined—12, counted—13, washed—14, weighed—15 annealed—16, stamped—17, pressed—18, spitted— 19, piled—20, broken—21, headspiled—22, oil burn -35, evened-39, headed-40, weighed-41, ground at the point-42, weighed-43, scoured with one emery and glazed-44, weighed-45, washed and dried-46, weighed-47, evened-48, headed-49, picke I for waste set-50, weighed by count-51, set-52, examined-53, weighed for drillers-54, blued-55, drilled-56, rubbed-57, weighed for drilling-58, examined-59, rounded by finishing-60, finished once-61, rubbed-62, finished again-63, rubbed-64, examined-65, counted in §25-66 no. mined—65, counted in 25s—66, pa lled—68, tied up—69, collected—

oved. The row was can

route Colonist that one of the circus party, whose name does not appear, was shot through the back by a pistol ball, on the night of the riot, and was actually two hours in the bay before being discovered by his friends, who immediately took him out to Braunton, where his life is despair d of.

America, was on board the steamboat Washington, with a female slave and her two sons. Just before the starting of the line to New Yorksome of the abolitionists in the city got wind of the affair, and a colored man accosted the party (who were on the upper deck) and inquired of the woman, if she was aware that, by the laws of Pennsylvania, she had only to step ashore with her children, and they would be free. At this juncture the master stepped forward told the negro that he desired no interference with his business, and that the woman knew

ence with his business, and that the woman ki where she was going. The colored man rep that he did not desire to interfere with him,

that he wished to inform the woman of her rights.

The mother stated that she did not know she was free, and expressed a desire to be at liberty. The Virginian then said that she could do as she

pleased, if she wished to leave him she could go ashore. He then reminded her of her three chil-

dren in Virginia, and asked her if she wished to be

drer in Virginia, and asked her if she wished to be separated from them. "No, massa," was the reply, "but I wants to be free." The slaves were then seized by the negroes present, and hurried ashore. This proceeding, however, was not accomplished without a scuffle. The Virginian seized the colored man who had first accosted the woman, and also collar d a well known citizen and prominent Aboli-tionist who had they are restrict as at inthe restrict

tionist who had taken an active part in the matter The latter threw off the slave owner, and demanded

on shore and made an effort to obtain the assi

hospitals; deducting, besides, their serious losses on the 6th inst., and adding the naval brigade, not in-

luded in the above figures, we may put them down

l batalitons of Chasseurs, when complete, 5,500 strong, 550 strong of the line, 1,50 when complete, 57,600 s batalitons of the line, 1,50 when complete, 57,600 s regiments foreign legion, 1,200 strong, 2,400 l regiments foreign legion, 1,200 strong, 2,400 l regiment of Algerian naive sharp-shooters, 1,200 the although the distribution of Imperial Guards, 5,500 axwal Brigade, 1,800

[From the Washington Union, July 15th.]

American Officers in the Crimea,

The statement going the roun's of the newspa-ers that the three officers of the American army, ispatched to the Crimea by the President, for the surpose of observing the improvements in the mil-ary sciences, have been refused the necessary sene-tion of the Passion Convenient in conditions of

ion. A private letter from a friend by the la

cation. A private letter from a friend by the last teamer, assures us that the three officers alluded to Major Delafield, Captain Mordecai and Captain focliellen) had been received with distinguished ionor by the representatives of the Czar Alexanier so far as they had advanced, at last accounts. On their arrival at Berlin they were welcomed an decretained by the Russian Minister in the most correlation and when they received Warsow, Private and when they received Warsow, Private Intermed by the Russian Minister in the most correlation and the control of the control of

al manner; and when they reached Warsaw, Prin

he allies, that we deem it worthy of special not

ROMANCE OF REALITY .- An easy situation

natrimonial life; the sudden and astounding dis-overy that her first mate lived and had been for rears a neighbor under an assumed name. That's he second chapter. Flight with her early love, who was fully forgiven, o Illinois, under a third name. A peaceful life; the levation of a son to one of the highest offices in he gift of the people, under a name to which he had no title. That's the third chapter.

The death of the mother; the death of the son

not a few, but thousands—who knew all the parties one they knew well. The father still lives in Illi

The following from the Boston Atlas wil

erve to show how the wind is blowing at the

ery decisive vote. The meeting was well attended and the debate on the subject was quite general,

resulting in the above action.

The Mercury understands that the friends of the Southern platform were confident that Newark would endorse it on account of her close relations with the South, but this hope being gone, there

The same journal further states that never has it

The same journal further states that never has it seen greater unanimity of feeling throughout the State among the old Whig journals than at the present time. They stand, almost with one accord, upon the platform of opposition to slavery extension, and with bold and manly language utter their denunciations of the pro-slavery plank adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. They have discarded all low and grovelling ideas by which success is to be purchased at the sacrifice of principle, and almost unanimously prefer defeat to dishonor.

sonian has the following in regard to the daily re-ports of this market. We can only say that our reporter is always right, adding that dealers in

grain generally quote the price they get from store, and not the buying rate from the country, or first hands. Whenever such sales are made

we report them. Our object is to report facts and

We have heard it said, with what truth we know

aid, in order to entice people to that market. Hot a this gentlemen of the press? We want to publis our reports of the market, but if our farmers an

he dose will not be repeated. Honesty is

Castern Railroad, the Boston Journal says:

ty of character and fixed principle. If the direct of railroads, banks and other public institution would look a little more careaully into the pri-nabits of their subordinates, and endeavor to as-am, what constant intercourse cannot fail to

nabits of their subordinates, and endeavor to ascer-aun, what constant intercourse cannot fail to give hem facilities for doing, whether their principles are ixed and whether they are governed by the rules of strict morality, there would be less necessity for ceeping a watchful eye upon the ledger, whose fig-tres often falsify. These remarks will apply most muphatically to the case of Tuckerman, if the re-lorers which have been bruited about for many apparts near are correct.

A correspondent of Dwight's Journal of

Music, writing from Leipsic, thus describes a young American girl, Miss Jenny Busk, who is now pursuing her musical studies at the Con-

She is still quite young, not over fifteen or sixteen and is endowed with one of the finest, clearest, nost bird-like voices I have heard, and of a compass

eyond anything I ever heard. Three seve he sang clearly and distinctly four octaves

The New York Herald has an inter

rticle on the wheat crops of 1849 and 1855, and

"One hundred and sixty-eight and a half million

that of 1649. The value of the wheat crop in that year is put down in the census report at \$100,000.000. If we value the present crop at a dollar and a quarter a bushel—which will be probably be its average price—it will be worth an aggregate of more than two hundred and ten and a half millions

onths past are correct.

ervatoire in that city.

y its estimates, makes

We cannot recollect an instance of a heavy de

animously prefer defeat to dishonor.

he whole story implying a different police he American officers on the part of Rus

n of the Russian Government, is a maliciou

Total.....
Deducting losses on the 6th and sick in the hor

.77,100

18,609

à Brief Run among the Live Stock of Ohio-Importations of Durhams, Devons, &c. from England and Scotland-The Forning Herds-Kentucky must look to her Laurels.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] CINCINNATI, July 12, 1855. Messrs. Editors: Since I left Louisville I hav and a brief run among the live stock of South western Ohio, from which I have just returned to this point. I have seen many things that afforded ne great pleasure, and some that I think may be f interest to your readers.

The efforts now making to establish superior herd f cattle in Ohio are very imperfectly understoo n Kentucky. From what I have just seen, and what I know of the men engaged in these efforts, I m satisfied that the former State is ambitious ispute the palm of excellence with the latter, is he matter of fine herds of thorough-bred cattle and that she is now getting ready for this encounter Her stock raisers are very wisely laying their four lations deep in the English Herd Book, and the r sult is sure to be a superstructure that will comp their riva's (and as yet greatly their superiors,) i Kentucky, to look well to their laurels.

The latter three off the slave owner, and demanded of him whether he would be responsible for these people. The Philadelphian replied, "I will be responsible for every shadow of a legal claim you have upon them," and handed him his card.

During the scuffle the officers of the boat, who seemed anyeled to andorstand the proceedings in Perhaps my meaning will be better underst if I enter more into practical detail. One of the eemed puzzled to understand the proceedings, in-erfered to prevent disorder. The Virginian went forming herds which I visited is that of Robert G orwin, Esq., of Warren county, Ohio. Mr. C. is a on snore and made an effort to obtain the assistance of the police. The latter declined to interfere. The woman and her two children were finally hurried up Dock street and put into a cab, amid the cheers of the crowd. The vehicle was driven rapidly down town, and the discomfitted owner was left to digest him were fortient to heart way he call. The Vis. ery recent beginner, and his young herd of fulllood Durhams numbers only nineteen head, viz welve breeding cows, five bulls and two heifers ret it has more of real royalty in its blood than n be found in many much larger herds of older his mort fication the best way he could. The Virg nian stated that he was Minister to one of the Central American governments. eders. A dip into their pedigrees will show this. The first animal which arrests one's attention The well-informed correspondent of the New York on moving among his little herd is a three year ol The well-informed correspondent of the New York Tribune professes to have authentic figures as to the strength of the allied armies in the Crimea, and writes as follows, by the last seamer, explaining the reason why Pelissier did not advance into the country instead of assailing Sevastopol:

The English had on the 16th of May 33,261 soldiers in the Crimea, of which 3,386 were in the heavilytic deducting hesides their perions losses on still sore from the effects of the voyage across th ean, and she treads daintily, even on the velve the excellence of her birth and breeding, and you are not surprised to read in the Herd Book that she as got by Molecatcher, [10,537,] dam Blue Belle, by Capt. Shaftoe, [6,833,] gr. dam Daisy by Tomov, [5,494,] g. gr. d. by Priam, [4,758,] g. g. gr. d. rather under than above 20,000
The Sard minns report having about 800 sick; we can put them down at 14,000
The Turks are efficially said to amount to 50,000, deducting 5,000 in the hospitals 45,000 he prize cow Cora, sold at Mr. Denton's sale for eventy guineas.

"Scottish Blue Belle" arrived out in fine condition and displays a frame upon which can be built a nountain of meat. Next to her stands "White Rose," seven years old, got by Sir Robert Peel [9,658,] dam White Lady, by Imperial, [4,269,] gr. . Matilda by Snowball, [2,651,] g. gr. d. Maythor y Ainsty, [1,615,] g. g. gr. d. by St. Leger, [1,414,] g. g. g. gr. d. Young Flora by Palatine, [478,] g. g. g. gr. d. Floriana by Diamond, [206,] g. g. g. g g. gr. d. Flora, bred by Mr. Thompson, of Stanwix Park, England. And standing near "Scottish Blu-Bell" and "White Rose," (completing a groupe which my of our Kentucky cattle princes might envy,) "Edith," a red and white five year old, by Fitz-Adolphus Fairfax, [9,124,] dam Edith, by the cele ted Sir Thomas Fairfax, [5,196,] gr. d. Kitton by Billy, [2,151,] g. gr. d. Jessie by Sovereign, [5,285, g. g. gr. d. Rose by Satellite, [1,420.] g. g. g. gr. d. y Baronet, [60,] g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Cleveland. [144,] g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Symmetry, [641.]

Another group in Mr. Corwin's herd is compo "Strawberry," a large roan cow 13 years old; Mary Trimble," a three year old roan, calf of strawberry; "Cherry" and "Fashion," two other 3 year olds, and both of exceeding beauty. Most of this group runs deep into the herds of Gov. Trimble a stock of universal repute in Ohio,) through which dates back far into the English Herd Book. Strawberry" was got by Greenhome Experiment 2,075,] out of old Strawberry, both imported by lov. Trimble,) by Thorpe, [2,757,] grand dam by oung Rockinboy, [2,547,] g. gr. d. by Comus, [-,] .g. gr. d. by Benton, [198,] and g. g. g. gr. d. by Ienry, [301.] "Mary Trimble" was by R. R. Seyour's celebrated bull Yorick, and is a very fine anmal, though under size. "Cherry" was also by Yorick, out of a cow by Highland Experiment, [79 American Herd Book, gr. d. by Hazlewood, [3,993] ial manner; and when they reached Warsaw, Prince askiewitch greeted them with splendid hospitalist. He gave them a grand review of the troops, and ordered an engineer officer to show them the ortifications, &c.

They had been offered a choice between an invitation from the Emperor, first, to visit the Russian apital, St. Petersburg, or to be expressed to the rimea. They have accepted the first and have trived at St. Petersburg, and have doubtless as g. gr. d. by Comet Halley, [1,855,] g. g. gr. d. imorted Matilda by Imperial, [2,151,] g.g.g.gr. y Son of Warlaby, [672,] g.g. g. g. g. gr.d. by You lomet, [-,] g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Windsor, [698, g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Layton, [2,190,] and g. g. g. g. g. gr. d. by Eclipse, [1,948.] "Fashion s a dark roan, with a pedigree as deep as that of arrived at St. Petersburg, and have doubtless, received before this time, such facilities for the prosecution of their object as the Emperor only can give.
This country is under great obligations to the Russian Government and its officers for their great kindness and consideration to our officers—treatment
which stands in such bold relief when contrasted
deep in the English Herd-Book," I need not cumbe from which the latter descended; but as I have sufficiently illustrated my remark about the stock-

> unty, Ohio, and by him exhibited at the Warren Co. Fair as a yearling, where she took the first premium; and being again exhibited at the Ohio Sta Fair the same fall, took the first premium there Last fall she went the same round again, equall successful, with the addition of bearing off th ighest honor in her class at the National Cattle Show at Springfield. "Cherry" is rather under size, but is a very beautiful cow, and has brough he best calf vet produced in Warren county, h ompanions in the herd. "Strawberry" has take remium last year in Hamilton Co., Ohio, and the ame in Boone Co., Ky., and being again exhibited gainst great competition. But "Scottish Blu selle," after all, is undoubtedly the Queen of Mr four times in county societies in England and Scot and, against the celebrated Rose of Summer, and mal took the first premium at the Royal English show at Lincoln, the "Scottish Blue Belle" having

"Fashion" was bred by Moses Steddon, of Warr

tion by sale and exportation to this country. The bulls in the herd of Mr. Corwin consist Hamilton county, and sired by old Sultan, who ha never beaten." Lamartine's dam was a superio Kentucky Darham, of pedigree running back t an Martin and Mrs. Mott, of the importation of ourchased by a company in Missouri, to which Sta ne is soon to be taken. Second, "Crusader," a 3 East Lothian, in Scotland, from the English bu Crusade, [7,938,] dam Crocus by Daniel, son of the was out of Vestris, [H. B. vol. 5, p. 1,052.] The da of Crocus was Woodlass, by Homer, [2,134.] Cro or [1,963.] Elector's dam was by Saladin, [2,656, gr. d. by Robert Collings' Major, [398,] g. gr. d. b mpton, [54,] and g. g. gr. d. by Aylesby, [44. Crusader ranks very high among breeders in So estern Ohio. Mr. Corwin has also two yearlin

ows purchased of Mr. A.; and one bull calf by Dr Natts' Prince Albert, out of a cow of Gov. Trim le's celebrated Matilda stock-a stock of universa epute in the State of Ohio. The Shakers of Union Village, in Warren county ave a fine herd of Durhams, which I visited, em racing in the number some seventy head of pur edigrees. Their cattle-ranges are about the nicest hings of the kind to be found out of Kentucky, and ne who has such a fondness as I have for the pasto rise than feel "perfectly at home" while gazing up the cattle and lands of this singular Brotherho out good herds and good blue grass pastures abound all this part of Ohio. I seek to give no further etails, however, my object in speaking of Mr. Cor ow our good friends, the Cattle Princes of Ken icky, a single example of what "Young America" doing over here in Ohio in their own peculiar line

oulls by the Duke of Exeter, [10,152,] imported

Lewis F. Allen, of New York, both out of well-bre

in which, as yet, they are without successful r nd not a great many in this, are aware of the great provement which has been made within a few ears in Ohio in the number and quality of the e stock produced here. But progress in this de artment of human exertion here, has kept full ace with the wonderful development of this great tate in other respects. For more than a quarter f a century the Pickaway, Madison and Darby Plains have been celebrated for their natural mea ength of time, Highland, Licking, and a few other ingle counties, have enjoyed an almost equal of ebrity in the same department of agricultura brift. But it is within comparatively a few years nly that all parts of the State have gone to work dustriously and energetically to improve the eds of their cattle and establish herds of comnanding reputation. And that this is done now, i wing in a great measure, if not chiefly, I have no oubt, to legislation favoring the establishment of gricultural societies in all the counties. In Ken een made to the "springing up" of numerous coun y societies; but I have never believed that these a ociations could be too numerous, and I hail with

its herds of Durham, Devon, and other thorough- panion of man, the horse, and go thou and do likebred cattle, as it is now for its flocks of sheep and its fields of wheat. Men of landed estates and pecuniary resources are at the present time embarking energetically in the business of cattle-raising; and farmers generally throughout the State are

s good stock, was that of Licking county, near the ter of the State. Efforts to breed good cattle this county date as far back as the period of the rip to the Bourbon Nation-A Great Contrast-Arrival at Paris-Talbott's Hotel-The Barbe-cue-Well Sandlied Tables-Great Crawd-Speaking-The Toasts-Crowds of Pretty Girls. on importation into Kentucky. On the basis nen laid, a superstructure was built in 1818-22, by roducing and crossing some of the best issue of enry Clay's importations of 1815-16. Some ten or welve years afterwards an introduction was made of some of the best blood of the Durhams that had en imported from England into the Scioto Valley, which was carefully crossed with the existing herds roducing manifest improvement. In 1836-38, arther and large addition to the good stock of Licking was made by selections from the best cattle ither bred or imported by the nenicks of the Scio , which again traversed the recent cross and still arther improved it. With the issue of all those efforts, and still later introductions of thorough red Durhams, Licking county can now boast some f the finest herds of cattle in the State. Among he persons to whom that part of Ohio has bee hus indebted may be named Messrs. O'Bannon funson, Atkinson, Fassett, Morris and Wilson Messrs. G. W. Penney and N. B. Hogg, gentlem f means and intelligence, have recently introduce ne specimens of Ayrshires into Licking, which

catching the infection" from them. This being so,

and nearly every farmer in Ohio being at least well-

to-do and ambitious of rivalling his neighbors, the

One of the earliest communities in Ohio noted for

esult can be foreseen without difficulty.

here else in the State, is the Durhams. Franklin, Fayette, Delaware, Madison, Fairfield nd contiguous counties in the central portion of ne State are doing much for the improvement of neir cattle. A number of gentlemen, heretofore ngaged in mercantile and professional life, have re atly turned their atten ion to agricultural purts, and are now leagued with the farmers prope efforts to build up first-class herds of pure Du ms-laying their foundations in crosses of Ker cky full-bloods with imported English thorough eds. Bordering on this group of counties ickaway, wherein from ten to thirteen thousand ead of beef cattle are annually fatted for the East rn markets, and by the feeders here the Durham e universally preferred over every other breed Highland, Clinton and Clermont, in the southestern part of the State, form with Warren roup of counties which are working steadily and ost effectively for the improvement of their stock Highland has from a very early period been note or its superior Durham cattle and for the pertinac ty with which it has adhered to its preference fo

owever, I understand, have not yet reached the

pular favor. A few Devons, Jerseys and Alder-

s have also lately been brought into that coun

But the preferred stock there, as almost every

his over other breeds. To the wisdom and enter rrise of the venerable Governor Trimble, Highland ounty owes much in this respect. He was one o the original stockholders in the Scioto Importing Company—and through this circumstance was i hat some of the best of the animals brought rom England by that company, in the year 1836, were introduced into Highland. Two ears before that period Gov. T. had brought from entucky several Durham cows of repute, and the elebrated Durham bull "Exchange." In the course f a few years the issue of this introduction becam ossed with that portion of the importation of 1836 which went to Highland county, (including the bull Experiment, Earl of Darlington, Rantipole, Hazle od and Waterloo,) and its issue; and upon this undation rest the herds of which that county is se stly proud. The crossing and breeding of Gov rimble, in particular, were so careful and judiciou hat some of the best cattle-breeders of the Stat ow esteem it almost honor enough to be able t race their stock back to its issue from his herds The cattle of Clinton will perhaps compare favor ly with those of any county in the State. Her en prising breeders have a considerable number of orough-breds, and the basis of their entire herd vas laid by introductions from the noted herds o Gov. Trimble and the Scioto importers, which have ince been crossed by full bloods, brought from Ken. icky, and their own importations from England. Of thorough-breds imported from Eogland within the past eighteen months, some twenty animals are now owned in that county. Clermont county ha rovement of her cattle, by the introduction of Durms from neighboring counties in this State, and arefuly crossing them and common stock with orough-breds from Fayette and Bourbon counties

Kentucky. On the eastern rim of the State, Belmont and few neighboring counties have recently given great attention to improved cattle. In Belmont, indus rious crossing of the native stock with Durhams an Devons has worked wonderful changes within a pe riod of eight or ten years. The basis of the best by Comet Halley, and Skipton-bridge, a roan bul ored by Robert Bates, of England. Descendants of more recent introductions of Durhams from Ne York and the Scioto Valley, that nortion of the State, but more especially Belmont county, nov though the stock-raisers there have not yet gor leeply into full-bloods. A trial of Devons is not

Clarke county, adjoining the central group firs amed on its western boundary, has long had a high putation for the excellence of its live stock, an at this time making as vigorous efforts as almost any part of the State to improve and perfect it erds of Durhams. Alex. Waddle is well know broad as well as at home as one of the most intel and his example is having the very best influence in the rich and beautiful county in which he lives een often exhibited at Fairs East and West, and A number of thorough-bred Kentucky Durham were introduced into Clark last year; and amo the thorough-bred stock imported from England in 1854, and purchased in that county by such men a the Waddles, Clarks, Pierces, Paiges and Sprague were 2 yearling Durham bulls, 2 Durham bulls two years old, 4 Durham cows four and six years old and 8 Durham heifers one and two years old. Th prices paid for the bulls ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,-500-those paid for the cows from \$1,000 to \$1,425 and those for the heifers from \$290 to \$1,075.

> In Geauga and neighboring counties in and be ering the Western Reserve, where labor and can tal have long been engaged in the three-fold occu pation of raising cattle for beef, butter and chees e Devons have, until within a few years, been proferred for crossing with native stock and mixing enerally. To a limited extent this preference st xists, modified in some instances by a liking for he Bakewells; but Durham cattle are fast becoming avorites in nearly all that section of the State, and ome of the most extensive and judicious breeder ere are now engaged heart and hand in the intro luction of the best blood from Durham herds in Centucky and the southwestern parts of Ohio will soon work a grand revolution in cattle-raisin hroughout the Reserve. In Ashtabula, one of tha Scioto Valley have long been introduced and prop erly valued. More recently Devons and Ayrshi purpose of improving working and milking quali-tics, but the preferred stock, generally, is Durham In Mahoning county, Durhams, Devons and Bake wells have respectively their friends and advocate The first named, which have been introduced with in a few years from the herds of Isaac Vanmeetr and James Renick, of Clarke county, Kentucky

are fast becoming great favorites, although the Devons and Bakewells there are in the main very Here and there, throughout the entire State, be ore especially in its hilly sections, a county is occasionally found whose judgment or preference vet ussettled. In Lorain, for example, the favor eeders appear to be about equally divided among these three breeds of cattle there are fine sample great pertinacity to their several preferences. In hey have their advocates everywhere. Great pains and for farm labor especially they are preferred over all other descriptions of cattle. The basis of taken from some of the best herds in New York and has since been added to and improved upon by nure bloods from abroad and their offspring. Ayrthire cattle are much esteemed in the same county Durhams, from the herd of M. L. Sullivant, near Columbus, were introduced in 1852, and with the spread of their stock of different grades short-horn I intended to say something about the horses of

aio, which are unquestionably greatly superior to those of Kentucky for any purpose but that of raring. I also intended to devote a few paragraphs

A SLAVE FAMILY LIBERATED.—Much excitement was can sed at Walnut street when yesterday afternoon, by the liberation of a slave family. It seems that a gentleman from Virginia, who is on his road northfor the purpose of embarking to Central America, was on board the steamboat Washington, with a femple slave and her two const. Live Stock of Ohio.

Live Stock of Ohio.

By the two great staples of this State, (leaving out of duct of corn.) But hereafter, and that not many years hence, this State will be as distinguished for its herds of Durham, Devon, and other thoroughpanion of man, the horse, and go thou and do like-

It may be wondered why I have said nothing of oss county. The reason is, she has spoken her wn praises so well that mine are wholly unneces ary. For a quarter of a century she has been alest as well known, East and West, in Europe and America, as either Bourbon or Fayette county, in Kentucky.

Excuse the length of this letter, and believe me Yours truly,

The Bourbon Barbecue.

PARIS HOTEL, Thursday Eve., July 19. It is an old story, that which records the journey om our Falls City to this, the capitol of the Bour on Nation-a route familiar, personally, to many f the readers of the Courier, and the incidents of hich have, more than once, been put to paper by the subscriber." He cannot, however, resist the pportunity of again saying something about GETTING TO BOURBON,

ace the contrast afforded by the aspects of nature a the occasion of his last and present visit, is so triking and suggestive, that, like Banquo's ghost, will no. "down" at the bidding. Then were the elancholy days. Earth was in her russet robes he sere and yellow leaf draped field and forest in deathly autumnal livery. Worse and more dispiring, the crops had proven failures. The toil of the asbandman was unrequited. The grass and grain y parched. The cattle, for lack of water and her , were actually famishing with thirst and hun-Sad days those, fruitful only of a harvest of ruptcies. Now, how different!-lusty, sunorn and rain-baptized summer rules the inves ed ear. How brilliant the old woods in their eme ld sheen-with what cheery-music do the "sweet lelds, arrayed in living green," respond to the breathgs of Aeolus, be they ever so gentle and zephyr -while, more valuable than California placers pose the reapt fields of wheat, barley, rye and ats in their golden hue.

But this is not getting to Bourbon. It was this orning's train, with Captain Taliafferro, that we ok, speeding over the sixty-five miles to Frankfort santly, if not so swiftly: thence through those arden lands of Woodford and Lafayette to Lexing n, where baggage and selves being duly "bussed, were driven about that ancient yet lovely city, nd finally dumped into the outskirts in the mids f a crowd of panting people and shricking steam s at the Covington depot. All, however, were Know-Nothings as to the time of the train's depar re, which train consisted of one well furnished enger car, filled with ladies, and smelling sweet than Araby the blest, and several box or cattle rs, very cosy and snug for winter travelling, bu ot so desirable, as they were mostly air-tight, upon sultry summer day. In one of these hot air fur ces we jolted the eighteen miles to Paris, over an eedingly crooked and uneven road, one of the ny skilful pieces of Mr. L. L. Robinson's engi ring. Our discomforts, however, were atoned fo the refreshing glimpses of the vast stretching lds of corn and hemp, the sleek cattle feeding in noble pasture-lands, and those other scenes deoting wealth and home bliss that everywhere gree he eye in this, our favored Kentucky.

ARRIVE AT LAST. At last there is a prolonged and final whistle. We atch sight of the Agricultural Fair Grounds, busy nd brimming with people. Paris quietly sleeps be ond, a half a mile or more distant. There we are ought up, the terminus of our hundred-and-elever nile journey from Louisville, having been safely ached. Unloaded, we shoulder each a respective valise or carpet-bag, for there are no porters about. very negro having gone to the barbecue. Paus g by the Bourbon House, we march straight ay up Main street to Uncle Charley Talbott's-the Paris Hotel. There such a shaking of hands, (no dlord's trick either) such inquiries for the "old olks at home," such an array of water and basins uch a "fixin' up" of "No. 12," where you "used to tay," such an inquiry for news, that you can ima ne yourself transported thirty years back among ose genuine, old-fashioned folks who then people Kentucky, but who in some cases have entailed their goods upon unworthy descendants while their cor dial and courtly manners and their kindest of hearts are entombed with them. There is hospitality here, owever, and fearing lest the barbeone may have any such untoward contingency, by partaking of inner at the "Paris." that, Bourbon as he is, and of the best stock too, Col. Jno. Raine could hardly

excel at the Galt. It is but a few minutes ride to the Fair Grounds hrough, however, clouds of dust scarcely penetrale to the eve, arriving at which we find the ten thou and people swaving about the well spread hoards for there are an indifinite number of thousand o urselves with the savory smell of roast meats; w deavor to calculate the number of cubic feet in the estimate the acres of ground required to produc ne vegetables for this feast, and, discovering the ell picked bones of the fatted calf (weighing 2,300 ands) that was killed for the occasion, we think f Barnum, and from these remains he might conoct a Mastodon. Repairing to the amphitheater ve find the speech-making about to commence. ery necessary, but absurd custom on occasions of esume that not one-tenth heard a word uttered y the speakers. Still the forms were gone through. nd the reporters of the press, at least, listended to they did not comprehend the eloquence. Brutu-. Clay presided, assisted by Frank Kennedy and Vm. C. Lyle, Esqrs. These gentlemen read the coasts that were not drank, but a speech followed each sentiment. We annex these various well-

PLEDGES. 1st Toast. The event we celebrate—whilst it has iven an impulse to the material prosperity of our ountry, we rejoice that it has also furnished an oc-asion for the display of her hospitality. 2d Toast. The President and Directors of the Cov. nd Lex. Railroad Company. Their energy has iven us a road, which, unlike Jordan, is not a hard road to travel."

3d Toast. Our Railroads completed and in pro ress—the energy with which their construction is been prosecuted has dispelled the illusion that 4th Toast. Harrison County—the iron horse has roused her from her lethargy, and she springs into fe, the rival and the peer of her most prosperous

5th Toast. The City of Covington-her zeal and nterprize in the course of progress and improve-ent, are worthy of all praise and emulation. 6th Toast. Fayette County—in the great me of the country, our competitor—here, our fri and our guest. 7th Teast. Cincinnati-The Oneen City of th

Ath loast. Communication of the rapidity with which calth and all the comforts and arts of life are acmulated and secured by the energy, industy, skill, id taste of a firm people. 8th Tost. The great States of the Northwest-heir splendid railroad systems are at once the evi-ence of their enterprise and wealth and the guar-parte of their future greathers.

ntee of their future greatness. 9th Toast. Tennessee and South Carolina—the ay is, we hope, not far distant when the iron rails ill connect them with the rich valley of the Ohio. 10th Toast. The Union—bound together by the

11th Toast. The Press-what steam has a 12th Toast. Our Guests-may the evidence they ave this day received of our county's hospital

The speeches we should not like to report, not at that they were all excellent of their sort, bu ech-reading, like speech-hearing, is, in hot eather, an excessively stupid business. The joke id our Bourbon friends thus design to cast an im

g the speakers were con believe, it restress oad, Mr. Williams, who surveyed the first internal improvement in Cincinnati, Col. of Harrison, Mr. Elisha Hogan, of Fayette, The best speech of the day was made by Captai unningham, purveyor of this great feast, and late member of the State Senate. It was in response Capt. Jack Cunningham-The chief cook of this

arbecue—warrior, farmer, squire, legislator, tu ike builder, railroad orator, the success of his ors to-day, as in the other stations, disproves

ceue could endorse this compliment, we'll deserved s it was. And so on until evening the speecher ontinued. But they formed a minor part in the olite of the day. It was the crowd of beautifn

Some of the readers of the Courier—and it has many among the istock-breeders of Kentucky—may be interested in a wider survey than I have given of the efforts now making in Ohio in the business of the efforts now making in Ohio in the business of cattle-raising. Wheat and wool have hitherto been cattle-raising. Wheat and wool have hitherto been cattle-raising. Wheat and wool have hitherto been cattle-raising and commence of the Courier—and it has many among the best in the Union, and embrace all the best in the Union, and from the first moment of their rushing over the paragraph to a track, they were met by the first moment of their values and thouse of the somewhere about seven hundred yards, and from the first moment of their values and the first moment of their values.

And throwing hereof is death that I saw him atanding to the first moment of their values.

And throwing hereof is death that I saw him at anding to the first moment of their values.

And throwing hereof in the conse of the somewhere about seven hund

MAILS BY THE ARAGO.

Full Details of the Bloody Fight on the 18th of June. Most Thrilling Description of the Battle

Scenes !! THE ASSAULT ON MALAKOFF AND

REDAN!! FULL DETAILS OF THE ALLIED REPULSE

(Paris, (July 1.) Correspondence of the London Times

Tiough your own correspondence direct from the Crimea will probably have reached you by this cannot resist the temptation of transcribing the cannot resist the temptation of the 21st of the continuous course, giving some interesting details of the unsuccessful affair of the 18th. The letter is as follows This failure has produced here a painful sensation, except among the Greeks of Constantinople, who uppear proud of exhibiting their sympathies for dustic. Fortunately, as we learn from recent accounts, Gen. Pelissier has taken the necessary measures to re-commence the attack, and the check our ures to re-commence the attack, and the check our roops have encountered only inflames their courage he more. I give you in the present letter the summary of events according to their dates. On the night of the 16th the feet received orders to open heir fire on the left, in order to draw the attention of the enemy, and to force the Russian artillerymen or remain at their guns. The Descartes and Terriole commenced the attack. The screw yeasels and the total their terrior that the screw yeasels and

e commenced the attack. The Screw vessels at lates had their steam up, and awaited the sign attack and force the stockade—a thing by eans impossible, as Captain Lyons, a son of (e Malakoff tower was not taken, the signal wa t given, and the whole fleet, which was statione two gunshot lengths from Sevaste s anchorage. At 3 o'clock, A. M., of the 18th, Gen. Pelissier ar

and a gave the signal of attack. French and largish, under a shower of balls and grape, ad anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together on the the Tower and the Redar anced together the Redar anced togeth with irresistible impetuosity. The right was forme of the divisions of Generals Brunet and Mayran with irresistible impetuosity. The right was formed of the divisions of Generals Brunet and Mayran, the centre by those of Autemarre, and the left by the Eaglish division under Gen. Campbell. The centre alone succeeded in its operations. The brigades of Generals Niel and Breton mounted with the greatest vigor the parapet of the Tower. It was then that a most heroic struggle began; the 19th of the line and the 5th battalion of foot chasseurs using as a rampart the Russian artillerymen they had slain, penetrated into the Tower and planted on it their flag. A deplorable incident arrested the other assailants while the division of Autmarre was entering the Malakoff Tower. They encountered a d.tch, the existence of which had been completely unknown, and which had been dug by the Russians during the night. The scaling ladders were consequently found to be too short to reach the proper point of the parapet, and the beseiged profitted by the circumstance to effect a sortie, which threw our attack into disorder.

The English had at first approached the Redan battery. The regiments turned it in order to attack it in the rear, but they were completely isolated, and exposed to the covering fire of the enemy. It was only on the following morning that they were able to leave, but not without considerable loss. They have lost Gen. Campbell and two other general officers. We have lost Gen. Brunet, and Gen. Mayran is dangerously wounded. The Russians, lowever, were not able to profit on any noist of one.

ral officers. We have lost Gen. Brunet, and Ger fayran is dangerously wounded. The Russians owever, were not able to profit on any point of on etreat. On seeing their sortic successful, they de-ired to follow up their advantage, and advance ear to the Mamelon; but being received by a vigor us fire, and decimated by grape, they were force o fall back with great loss. All the positions we ad gained remained in our power, and we have ad gained remained in our power, and we hat coreover, occupied on the ravine an import oint, which the enemy do not appear to disprith us. You may be certain, however, that a with us. I ou may be certain, nowever, that a ter-rible revenge for the temporary check will be taken and that the Malakoff Tower will soon be in our hands. I do not know the amount of our loss. I cannot be less than about 5,000 men hors de combai between both armies. That of the Russians must be very considerable. The condition of the defender of Sevastopol appears to be disastrons. According to the accounts of the prisoners who come to Co that accounts of the prisoners who come to Com-tantinople, it would appear that there are at this noment 15,000 wounded in the place, and that, wing to their being so closely invested, they can ob be sent away. Cholcra is also making terrible awages among them. Letters from Eupatoria an-ounced that it was expected the Russians intend-d to stiget that place, but measures have

nounced that it was expected the Russians intended to attack that place, but measures have been taken to repulse the enemy, and it is safe. It is rumored that a corps of 30,000 men has arrived at Perekop to reinforce the Russian army.

Since we occupy the Tehernaya it is not possible for that corps to open a way for themselves as far as Sevastopol. As to the corps of Liprandi, no movement of his indicates his intention to assume the offensive. General Bosquet is closely observing, and prepared to resist, and perhaps to attack him. nd prepared to resist, and perhaps to attack his could the occasion present itself.

Another letter has the following passage: The English, like ourselves, penetrated into the edan, which they attacked, but, like us, could not hedair, which they attacked, but, like us, could not hold it. They have lost 1,200 men. As after such a reverse people inquire into the cause, each wrongly attributes it to his neighbor. Thus, it has been said, that if the English had kept the Redan we should have remained at the Malakoff, and doubtns, and are without any foundation.
ust be attributed to the impossibility

The Plan of Attack and Conferences of the Of fleers in Command. ondence of the London News.] BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, July 21, 1855. The original plan of attack contemplated a join aglish and French assault of the Malakoff, which commanding the Redan, and forming the gran

This was done through no want of old so diers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have turn nished abundance—men who have been kept comparatively idle, whilst their comrades of the light and second divisions have been worked like galley slaves. Sir George Brown, I believe, is to be thanked for this selection; anxious as he was to gain fresh laurels for his own command, though he well knew the untried material of which so large a proportion of its strength is composed. I have already mentioned that the 23d Regiment had been chosen to lead the attack, and thift, through a similar more to lead the attack, and thift, through a similar more azards, and take the chance of finding the enemy nns in the most favorable condition in which or ombardment and their owner's subsequent idlener

The Advance of the Troops and their Reception by the Russians.

So little is ever known of the details of French operations here, that I can give you few particular.

BY TELEGRAPH.

was strewed with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was one of the few who escaped uninjured, described the fire to me as to escaped uninjured, described the fire to me as ing perfectly awful—much more severe, he as-ed me, than that which greeted our men at ma, where he also fought, and received a wound, we of them ever reached the abstitics in front of e work—none, I believe, ever even saw the deep tells which New York, July 21.—The Washington con New York, July 21.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce by telegraphistates, that our government has received from Nicaragua, official documents to the effect that Col. Kinney or any of his colleagues are not entitled to any land in Nicaragua under his pretended guant. Messrs. Lea & Ferrer, from whom he pretended to have bought lead; state in their letter to the Nicaraguan government that they have never granted or sold a single froit of land to Fabens & Kinney, or my other firm.

mentioned the confusion which characterised the first commencement of our movement; and coupling this with the murderous preparations made by the enemy, you will be at no loss to understand that success was not improbable. I shall presently mention what the Russians thought of our general-chip, as repeated in my own hearing by one of themselves. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown were ensconced within our 8 gun battery; but though this afforded a good view of the scene of the struggle and of the disorder which marked it, for some reasons unknown to uninitiated spectators, they appeared unable to give any efficient directions for the correction of our multiplied blunders. The correspondent further states that he is pri-ately informed that Col. Walker really met with

The Retreat from the Works.

When the whole sad scene was ended, our met traggled back by every safe avenue to the camp, in a state of dispirited confusion well in keeping with the mobilike disorder in which they haveen throughout the assault. I know not what may Staves Declared Free. PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Quite an exciting scene took place yesterday at the Walnut street wharf, on the poard the ferry boat Washington. A Virginian on his way to the North, embarked for Central America, had with him a female slave and her two sons. seen throughout the assault. I know not what may nave been the feelings of your home public on read-ing the telegraphic news of our defeat—for I pre-nume the scribes at the head quarters made no at-tempt to conceal the naked fact that our repulse was neither more nor less t an a defeat—but here mingled shame and indignation were general throughout the camp. Officers and men alike felt that disgrace hed been incurred and that in conse-quence solely of the nuredeemed mismanagement of

that disgrace had been incurred and that in consequence solely of the unredeemed mismanagement of their generals. From drum boys to colonels a sense of humilation filled every breast, the deeper that verybody was sensible that neither man nor regimental officers had shown themselves deficient in what, under proper guidance, would have commanded success.

About midnight of Monday I was roused up by the sound of a terrible cannonade and sustained A Burglar Shot. About midnight of Monday I was roused up by he sound of a terrible cannonade and sustained nusketry fire, along the whole front from our left of the French right, and on hastening out to the height in advance of the Victoria redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves to retrieve he fortune of the day. From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redan—a space of about a mile—whole clouds of flames burst along the line fr mhe sustained discharges of some two hundred can-From New York.

whole clouds of flames burst along the line fr m
the sustained discharges of some two hundred cannon, while muskerry filled up the short intervals
from both our own and the enemy's ground. The
night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells
whistled through the air, nothing could be grander
than the firery parabolas of these terrible messengers from battery to redoubly, and from redoubt
back again to battery.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed
shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Manuelon, and feil some sixty yards from where I stood;
but through this was safe enough, I deemed it test
to shift my ground, and so ret red.

The Armistice—Scenes at the Burial of the Dead
[Correspondence of the London Times.]

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL: June 20.

The natural consequence, in civilized warfare, o such a contest as that which took place yesterdar as an armistice to bury the deal. It was our saluty to demandit, for our dead lay outside the lines and there was no Russian corposes in front of the Redan or Malakoff. After the contest of the 22n of May, General Osten Sacken is said to have a piled twice to our G neral before an armistice was May, General Osten Sacken is said to have ap iced twice to our G neral before an armistice was coorded to him; and indeed, General Pelissier excessly says that the truce was granted to the Rus an general on his reiterated request. It is no woner, then, that the Russians were rather chary or ranting us an armistica, when they had no occasion go outside their lines for their dead, or dying an ounded. Somehow or other the runner got abroad outside their states of their dead, or dying an ounded. Somehow or other the runner got abroad.

tch which protects its approaches. I have alre-entioned the confusion which characterised

The Retreat from the Works

nd we hoisted a white flag in the forenoon, but here was no such emblem of a temporary peace dis there was no such emblem of a temporary peace dis-played by the Russians.

Our batteries and iflemen ceased firing, and the Russians crowded the tops of the parapets of the Redan and the Round Tower (Malakoff) batteries, and did not harass us by any fire, but of course it was dangerous to go out in front of the lines till they hoisted the white flag also. The advanced trenches were filled with officers and soldiers, eager to find the holies of their poor, conversels, but they renches were filled with officers and soldiers, eage, to find the bodies of their poor comrades, but they could not stir out of the parallels. They waite patiently and sadly for the moment when friend hip's last melancholy office could be performed. It was a very hot day, and of all the places in the world where heat displays its utmost power, a trenche office. Sevastopol is the most intolerable. Every moment anylous eves, were turned to the large wall noment anxious eyes were turned to the huge wal f earth before the Round Tower, and behind th battis of the Redan, in the hope of seeing the an abattis of the Redan, in the hope of seeing the answering flag, but our own was the only one in view, and the French were still firing away on our left at the Russian works. It was evident that something was wrong, and it was whispered that the Russians had refused our application for an armistice. Boar's were at last seen to leave the roads of Sevastopol, and to meet boats from the fleet at the entrance, and it became known that the Rus-ians had acceded to an armistice, and that it was to take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. To pass the weary time away, there was nothing to do but to watch the Russians at work repairing their batteries—labors which they continued during the armistice subsequently—and to make out the bodies which lay

attered about in front of the Redan and Ma English and French are mixed together. I saw in one place two of our men, apart from the rest, with an elancholy faces. "What are you waiting here or?" "To go out for the Colonel, sir," was the rere, sir," said the good fellow, who was evide rprised at my thinking there could be any oth

nat he felt his great services and his arduous excr-on had not been rewarded as he had a right to ex-At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon, as he exclaimed to me when the men had formed on the slope of the hill, after the retreat of the enemy, "There! look there! that's all that remain of my poor fusileers! A color's missing, but thank Godno Russians have it." Throughout the winter his attention to its regiment was exemplary. They were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and smoost of every necessary, the fusileers, by the care of their Colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use every effort to induce him to go on board ship to save his life.

At Inkermann his gallantry was conspicuous.

The Remains of the English Officers and Sol diers-Curiosity of the Russians in the Forts. The white flag was hoisted from the Reman just as I turned into the second English parallel on my

as I turned into the second English parallel on my left, where it joins the left of the French right. What a network of zig-zags, and parallels, and traverses one has to pass by and through before he can reach the front. You can see how easy it is for men to be confused at night—how easy to mistake when the ground is not familiar. Thus it was that the Fourth Division, who were accustomed to man one attack, did not know where they were in passing through the works of another; and thus, no doubt, did the error arise owing to which Sir John Campoell attacked near the appex of the Redan instead of at the flank.

The Russians threw out a long line of sentrics

onsiderable success in his attempt.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister who was the str man on board the steamer at \(\text{Sm} \) and received telligence that the foot-troops were flying before

As the Kinney Expedition would now depart from a place under British jurisdiction, that fort will hereafter be responsible for its acts.

ner freedom. The master made considerable oppo-sition, but the woman's new found friends being strong enough, leversame'every obstacle and succeed-ed, just as the boat was leaving the wharf, in pla-cing the woman and children in a carriage and drave off with her amid the cheers of the crowd which had been drawn around by the occurrence. The Virgin-ian stated that he was Minister to one of the Centra; American governments merican govern

BUFFALO, July 18.—A man was shot on Monday ight, while in the act of committing a burglary, and so severely wounded as to be past recovery. Upon examination, the wounded man was discoved to be a carpenter, who has heretofore been con ered to be a carpenier, who has heretofore been considered a respectable citizen. It is now supposed that he is the person who committed several previous robberies which took place at Erie.

The Illinois Central Railroad was opened to Dubuque yesterday. It was the occasion of general rejoicing, and several thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by Senators Douglas and Jones, and Governor Dodge.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The weather is excessive-y hot—thermometer ranging from 92 to 970 in the

There were several fatal cases of sun stroke.

A melancholy accident on the Eric Railroad, near lowell's depot, took place yesterday. The locomove of the Dunkirk express train going West ran over a wagon crossing the track, containing a man over a wagon crossing the track, containing a man and a woman. The woman, Mrs. David Wheat, was instantly killed; the man, Mr. Amsby Mapes, very severely injur d; and as he is nearly seventy years old, his recovery is very doubtful.

The Court of Claims Washington, July 19.—The Court of Claims to-ay docketed about 140 cases, and will probably djourn to-morrow to meet on the 15th of next betober.

uch attention to the subject of protecting our ontiers from the Indians. Some difficulty is experienced in the selection of a new Commissioner for the Land Office. Robbing the Mail. PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Adam H. Smith, a derk in the Richmond, Northampton county, Pa., lost office, was arrested to-day at Reading, Pa., by Arthur Hughes, special agent for the Postoffice Development of the Postoffic

partment, on a charge of robbing the mail. He confessed taking a litter containing \$400 addressed to an eastern bank. When arrested he was on a leasure excursion with a lady Fire in the Woods. Philadelphia, July 19.—A large fire broke out the woods about seven miles from Absecona, N. , yesterday. A considerable tract of land was aversed by the fire and an immense quantity of

The fire was occasioned by a spark from the loco-motive on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, July 19.—The American State Con-rention was in session to-day, and nominated Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester county, for Controller, and Daniel Macphall for Lottery Commissioner, on the

irst ballot.

The Philadelphia platform was endorsed, and the n didates being waited upon accepted the nomina ion. The proceedings were very harmonious New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 20, M.—A — journal received here states that through the influence of Sir John Bowring, the British Commissioner, the Siamese Government has removed the restrictions ecently imposed upon the American Missionaries i Sir John had also negotioted a very advangeous

NEW YORK, July 21.—John Morrow, U. S. Ser cant at Fort McHenry, charged with having caused eant at Fort McHenry, charged with having cau the death of soldier Louis Loup, has been commit Boston, July 19.—Count Karinski and three ers taken from the British brig Buffalo, were to

lay acquitted, the testimony failing to convict them Verandah Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

Buffalo, July 19.—The persons arrested upon charge of violating the neutrality laws, were cound over in \$3,000, to answer complaint, and in

New York, July 19.—The Court of Sessions to-lay decided that under the new law, imported liquors caunot be sold after the original packages are broken.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—This is one of the hot-lest days of the season. The heat is most intolera-ble. The thermometer ranges from 97 to 100 in the

Cincinnati Flour Market.

Additional by the Canada. We take the following from the Halifax disactches to the N. Y. papers of Thursday: Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies save been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and Pellissier's latest dispatch, dated July 4th, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

General Simpson telegraphed on the Fourth there

torily.

General Simpson telegraphed on the Fourth there was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of the unsuccessful attack upon Sevastopol on the 18th of June. The papers per the Canada contain further details, including the dispatch of Pellissier.

It is stated that Gen. Morgan's French Division, on the way to attack the fort on the extreme right, by the Carcening Harbor, commenced the attack prematurely, and before the other division had taken their grounds Morgan fell, mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division as it came up under General Burnet, and shattered it badly. Burnet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although Gen. Autevane had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good roder but with great loss.

When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the first French division he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French had captured the Malakoff, insamuch as the Malakoff's guns quite commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance could judge, Lord Raglan's order to attack was a greaterror, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to cover the works, were

A,000 more men, as he had reinforced Liprand's urmy, with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians, under Omer Pasha and den Marmora, have made excursions in the lateral ralleys of the Tchernaya without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertch luseum, and from Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on the way to Paris. Author, and from Gen. Wrangers of the London duscum, and from Gen. Wrangers on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stow, the commissioner sent by the London Times to the Crimea, to administer the balance of the Hospital fund, fell lick from over exertion, and the Hospital fund, fell lick from the very hospitals he according a way to be a correling sun to

official inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent force, now number ng 6,000 men, is in camp, near Domasdere.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.-The Paris correspondent of ne Courier des Etas Unis tells the newest bit of arisian scandal. Thus runs the gossip:

Parisian scandal. Thus runs the gossip:

The gay world is very much amused, just now, with an adventure of the charming Duchess de M. Having planned a journey for the summer, she had advertised her country house to let, and, according to directions where the owner could be found the young Count d'A—— called to negotiate for the place. Arriving at the door, he requested to speak with her Grace. "Come up at once," cried a maid from the top of the staircase, "Madame has been very impatient to see you!" With a polite attempt to inquire whether he was understood, but entirely